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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOLIDAY REFLECTIONS.

VI.—Prognostications.

It must have occurred to most people that they grow weatherwise during their holidays, at any rate in their own opinion. Their enjoyment so largely depends on the state of the atmosphere that they become anxiously observant of all the signs which they believe to indicate meteorological settledness. The English climate is so variable and uncertain that no one of intelligence ventures to predict what the weather will be for a week together; and, most commonly, every such prediction, when made, is falsified by the event. But there is no such caution required, at least in some localities that we could name, against forecasting the atmospheric conditions of a single day. The preceding sunset, the grey morning, the gradual dispersing of the mists from the tops of the hills, the opened eye of the pimpernel, the cattle seeking the very summits of the downs—a score of natural prognostications well known to the farmer or to the sailor—although even in their agreement they may occasionally err, yet ordinarily they may be trusted for showing correctly what will be the general meteorological character of the day. And holiday-takers get to learn these hieroglyphics of the weather.

History presents an analogous case. Probably, no great moral change, such as men commonly designate a revolution, takes place in the affairs of civilised humanity, without being preceded by many occurrences that clearly herald its approach to those who closely observe "the signs of the times." Abruptness and suddenness of transition from one state to another in the public affairs of a nation, are but expressions which reveal our own want of attention to what had gone before. Nothing, we may say, connected with the political or social interests of mankind, need come upon them wholly unawares. No house falls with ruinous crash to the ground without having given previous warning, even although it may have been only for a few days. If the inmates of that house had but noted the sights and sounds which are the usual forerunners of an architectural collapse, they might possibly have anticipated without the slightest hesitation what must needs follow them within a short period. The world, we may add, or, perhaps with more correctness, the government of the world, abounds in cautions and prognostications in regard to each coming crisis of serious importance; and of some things it is not too much to affirm that they must as inevitably succeed the states of feeling and of conviction which point forward to their coming, as the full-orbed rising of the sun must succeed the first streak of light which dawns in the east.

If we had no other reason for a confidence in the final realisation of our hopes in regard to the enfranchisement of embodied and organised Christianity, we should find sufficient ground for it in the concurrent auguries which herald its approach. "Now that which decayeth and waxeth old," says the Apostle Paul, "is ready to vanish away." Just so; and it is impossible not to observe that the system of governing and supporting Christian institutions by the force of civil law has lost its hold upon the national mind. We will not for a moment allow our readers to suppose that we look upon the spiritual force of the Church of England, upon its inherent vitality, or upon its aptitude to meet the wants of a cultured community, as having become so diminished and impoverished as to suggest its approaching extinction. On the contrary, they point forward to a fuller development of the real religious sentiment and sympathy of the people. But the prognostications to which we refer, have reference, not to the life of the Church, but to the present mode of its life; and, we may say, those prognostications have made their appearance, not in this country only, but in every State of Europe. Mr. Gladstone admitted as much in the last speech he made in the House of Commons upon this question, and then tried to break the force of his admission, by saying in effect—that what was going forward on the continent was calculated rather to indispose the people of this country, than to induce them, to acquiesce in a policy of disestablishment. Rubbish! We beg the great statesman's pardon, for so unceremoniously brushing his argument aside. No doubt the exhibition of the Commune at Paris excited a spirit of Conservatism, here and elsewhere, which would otherwise have remained dormant. But what has this really to do with the question before us? We say that religious institutions, or, rather, that ecclesiastical systems which support religious institutions, are very near their doom when they have no root whatever in the faith of the community. Who now believes in any intelligible theory of an Establishment? Who does not know that every logical basis upon which it has been made to rest has been broken up and dissipated to the winds? Who believes, for example, that the Prime Minister, even if he can associate with himself in the attempt the preponderant desire of the Legislature, can stay the irresistible approach of that consummation which always results from the dying out of faith in regard to anything whatever affecting the higher interests of the nation.

There are substrata of soil which, when they have been reached by the roots of certain orders of trees, not only stop their further growth, but, probably in consequence, ensure their speedy decay. We have seen many such instances. Flourishing shrubs, full of sap and verdure for many seasons, successively blighted and dying one after another as soon as their roots had found their way to a particular depth of the soil. We doubt whether any horticultural skill could have saved them. A like thing happens in more important matters. A like fate impends over such organisations of Christian people as have ceased to draw life and vigour from the principles they profess. This is *one* prognostication. We have dwelt upon it longer than we had intended. We may glance at some others next week. But, for the present, it may suffice to remark that the outward embodiments of the Establishment principle are as sure to follow the belief of the community in their fitness and their power—whatever that belief may be—as the tides of the ocean will correspond with the movements of the moon.

PERMISSIVE DAMNATION.

It is really high time that public opinion should come to some definite conclusion as to the extent to which the modern expedient of permissive legislation is to be allowed. That in regard to some questions involving no principles of universal justice, and affecting the interests of various localities in different ways, some latitude should be given to municipal bodies already existing or constituted for the purpose, is an intelligible theory, which of course introduces no novel element into our constitution. But that matters involving rights of conscience, or the liberty of the subject, should be left for decision to any other than national legislators, does seem to us a gross dereliction of duty on the part of those, whose highest distinction it is that their fellow-subjects elected them to their honourable position expressly for the purpose of lifting the decision of such questions above the chaos of local varieties of opinion. It is all very well that regulations for street traffic, and the special means of preserving health in villages and towns, should be left to local authorities. But that the question whether religion is or is not to be subsidised out of public funds should be left to be decided by local boards, is a notion that could hardly have been tolerated, except by an over-wearied and demoralised Parliament, glad to be rid of a vexatious question on any terms. This, however, is not the worst with which we are threatened. For local boards and councils are at any rate elected by some constituency, though this may form only a narrow section of the public, unsafe to be trusted with a final judgment concerning matters of national import. But if State-paid officials, appointed by patronage, and acknowledging only a nominal responsibility, are to be allowed to use the solemn formalities of the National Church for the enforcement of their own private opinions on pain of the perdition of all recusants, we can only conclude, either that an ecclesiastical establishment and constitutional principles are more alien to each other than we had supposed, or that the unreality of our so-called national religion has become so patent, that no one cares what is done in its name. Yet this is precisely the solution which is now proposed of the "difficulty" between rival sects in the Church about the Athanasian Creed. We have already the old Church-rate revived in a permissive form, which those who have had their goods distrained rather than pay, may well regard as permissive persecution. The clergy, on the other hand, who look upon school boards as the enemy coming in like a flood, regard the existing state of things as permissive heathenism. But the proposed legislation on the Athanasian Creed threatens nothing less than a law of permissive damnation.

If these remarks should appear too strong, they are at least in complete accord with the accepted theories on which the institution of a national worship has usually been defended. We have always been accustomed to hear an important and not unreasonable distinction drawn between those devotional utterances

which the clergy repeat out of a book authoritatively embodying the national religion, and their own personal expositions on the other hand, in regard to which so great latitude is boasted. So broadly indeed has this distinction been laid down, that in many quarters the liberty has been claimed, if indeed it has not been practically asserted, of leaving the church before sermon, without incurring the charge of any disrespect to the national religion. For the Prayer-book the nation is responsible; for the sermon within limits, and practically almost without limit, the minister alone. At present, therefore, the nation is solemnly pledged, so far, of course, as Acts of Parliament can do it, to the certain and unconditional perdition of everyone who does not keep "whole and undefiled" the Catholic faith according to the Athanasian Creed. This, no doubt, is very dreadful. But it will not be mended by the permissive legislation proposed. Either the thing is true, or it is not. If it is not true, the merely permissive silence of the more liberally disposed clergy cannot deprive the anathematisers of the solemn authority and sanction bestowed by the preservation of the creed in the national prayer-book. Besides, if it is *not* true that everyone who fails to "keep whole and undefiled" this curious symbol of intolerance, shall, "without doubt, perish everlastingly," a book professing national authority ought not to be allowed to say so; and still less should any official of a national institution be permitted to thunder such an impious denunciation over the heads of his fellow countrymen, in a service which, unlike his own personal utterances, is supposed simply to formalise the national worship. This is no matter of mere conflicting shades of opinion about confessed mysteries. If the creed stood without its damnatory clauses, the permissive arrangement proposed would not be so utterly absurd, though even then the distinction fondly insisted upon between national and sectarian services would have to be given up. Still, all that could be said in such a case would be that clergymen were permitted to select, as they may do under the shortened services Act, such colours out of the theological spectrum contained in the Prayer-book, as might be best adapted to their taste. But the damnatory clauses make all the difference. The prayers or other formularies are all approved by the *quasi*-authority of the nation. Is this the case with the Athanasian Creed, or is it not? If it is, then no clergyman ought to be allowed, by a nation which holds this opinion, to leave his congregation unwarned of the tremendous doom which awaits them, nor of the curious particulars of belief by compliance with which they may avoid it. But if the formula is not approved by the national voice, then no words can too strongly condemn the general apathy and spiritual cowardice, which, to assuage the old-womanish wranglings of Convocation, would allow any clergyman at his own arrogant pleasure to pollute the national worship with so dire an offence against public charity.

Our contemporary, the *Spectator*, who is so enamoured of the *name* of a national Church, that he would probably open its primacy to Mr. Bradlaugh rather than acknowledge the *thing* to be impossible, is very much astonished that there should be "not a few clergymen" who resist the imposition on them of "an individual responsibility of which there is no previous trace in the Anglican system." We venture to think that the clergymen in question are quite right, even on the sentimental grounds usually taken by the *Spectator* itself. If we understand our contemporary rightly, though we confess we take small blame to ourselves if we do not, he has been accustomed to insist on the propriety of some national recognition of God; or otherwise of some public expression of the national religious life. Now that this idea is perfectly consistent with a good deal of latitude as to the beliefs which may be supposed to make up the religious life of the nation, we can well understand. But that it can be consistent for one part of the nation's religious life to condemn to everlasting perdition all the rest, is something which we confess we utterly fail to comprehend. It may be "the Dissidence of Dissent" or "the Protestantism of the Protestant religion" which has perverted our understandings. But we can only speak as we believe and feel. And it will require even more "sweetness and light" than are usually to be found in the columns of the *Spectator*, to enable us to understand how it can accord with any theory of a National Church to allow its representatives, in the course of its devotional solemnities, to devote to *undeserved* everlasting perdition three-fourths of its members; while, on the other hand, if, according to any legitimate expression of national religious opinion, the perdition is *deserved*, then we agree with the clergymen referred to that it ought to be authoritatively proclaimed.

But in view of the next general election, which cannot be long delayed, let any candid Englishman, apart from all sectarian leanings, weigh well the notion of lay rights in the Church, which, so far as this matter is concerned, is encouraged by even the most liberal Churchmen. So long as the priest is free to curse or not as he likes, the feelings of unfortunate doubters in the congregation are treated as not worth a thought. We know many who, while in other respects devout Churchmen, refuse to attend Divine service when this obnoxious creed is recited; or at considerable expense to their own feelings, testify their dissent by sitting down during its recital. It is, however, only the "lords over God's heritage" whose sensitive consciences are to be considered. They form Convocation; and Parliament is supposed to legislate in religious matters for them only. How long will a people proud and jealous beyond all other races in the world where political rights are concerned, be content thus to forego all self-government in spiritual affairs? And how long will a priesthood, which exhibits many symptoms of spiritual awakening, be content with a complaisance which shows only indifference and contempt?

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

DR. HARVEY GOODWIN, Bishop of Carlisle, has just made another contribution to the recent literature of Heathenism against Christianity. It has taken the form of a sermon delivered in Carlisle Cathedral on Sunday week upon the words, "Ye are the salt of the earth." The bishop very wisely remarked at the outset that it was not his intention to refer to the recent controversy. Then he dwelt upon the fact of heathens and Christions being brought nearer together now than they used to be; and next he asked what a Hindoo would be likely to think of what he saw in England as regards some aspects of the Christian religion. This mode of treating a subject is not original; it dates back almost farther than we can say. The best modern example of it is given in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," but the bishop is not less truthful, if he is not quite so humorous, as the Citizen. Very well. What would a Hindoo see in England? or, as the bishop says, what does he see? Here is, on the whole, a rather mild description:—

In the first place, he must be a good deal puzzled by the whole position of Christendom. He finds that England is regarded as a land of excommunicated unbelievers by almost five-sixths of Christendom, or more, and that, instead of the unity of which the New Testament seems to speak, nothing could be more pronounced and apparently hopeless than the rents which divide the Christian body. These divisions must seem very strange to an inquirer, and must form a great obstacle in the way of receiving the faith. He did not know how that was to be remedied; he feared we should have schisms and sects to the end of time. Many of ourselves might be able to say our differences are not cardinal, but we could scarcely expect a Hindoo to take that view, and when he perceived the zeal with which some among us strive for the upsetting of that Church which he in his simplicity had regarded as representing the religion of England, and the amount of trouble and labour which had to be spent on Church defence, the Hindoo might well be a trifle astonished; nor would his astonishment be much mitigated when he looked into the condition of the English Church itself, and saw strife and dispute, and hard language and uncharitable judgments, and lawsuits and parties of men equally earnest differing in their accounts of the doctrine of the Church as widely as the poles. That was the only view which could be taken of the Church. But what would be the impression made upon an educated Hindoo by the divided state of our opinions among ourselves? We may know that some of our so-called religious newspapers are the most irreligious of all newspapers; but he cannot know this. We may know or believe that our religious controversies not unfrequently represent the action of the most noisy and headstrong, not that of the most wise and prudent; but he cannot be expected to know this; and so the almost necessary result of looking upon us from the Hindoo point of view would be to make the Hindoo think little of our religion, and look for the secret of our strength, not in that, but rather in our human science.

This is honest, and not very far short of the mark. We Protestant Englishmen are, as the bishop says, excommunicated by almost five-sixths of Christendom; there are hopeless rents in the Christian body; there is, externally, nothing but schism and sect; there is Church attack and Church defence; there is strife, there is dispute, there are lawsuits, and a great deal worse in "the Church itself." And, seeing all this, the heathen, naturally enough for him, takes refuge in "secularism"—where, it might be hoped, he may find peace, if nothing else. Very good; but has not the bishop left something out?

Hindoo heathens are generally men of a high order of intellect, learned as well as cultivated. They are far more apt in thought than Englishmen, and have a disposition to philosophical study which was never the characteristic of the Saxon race. We do not imagine that such a Hindoo would ask only the questions which Bishop Goodwin has put. He would want to know the causes of these divisions—of all this strife, and anger, and ill-feeling. He would read in order to get at it; and, reading, he would find that the first, and still the most effective cause of all, has been the interference of external human authority with matters of religion. In regard to England, for which he is supposed to have such reverence, he might be profoundly astonished and puzzled, and if he have ordinary human feelings, profoundly pained. Here he would see the State—the Christian State as it is called—adopting a certain newly-invented form of Protestant religion, and punishing everybody who did not agree with it. He would ask, "Is this, can this be a Christian State? It certainly is not Christianity as I have understood it from the New Testament. I read of bishops, as they are called by this new-fangled State-established religion, sending better Christians than themselves to the stake, all for a difference about nothing; I read of bishops being Lords of Parliament—of one who would never go out without his coach-and-six and his twelve retainers; of others who have used their office for mere greed, and so on. Is this Christianity? If it be not Christianity, why does the intelligent and great English State continue to support it? Then I see the power of teaching bought and sold in the open market; I find what are termed 'lies' used at ordinations; I find hatred and intolerance and greed of position everywhere. Is this the religion of Christ according to the State of England? I reverence Christ, but this thing—it is a sham, an hypocrisy, an abomination." Well, this might be the verdict of a Hindoo, but the Japanese are now amongst us. When some of them were in America, they did not discover so many followers of Christ there, as they understand the character of Christ, as the Americans themselves fancied to exist. What will they think now that they are in England, where they will find Christianity *plus* Establishment?

While so many orders of society are "on strike," we do not wonder that the curates should put in a word for themselves. It is not easy for people in the middle classes to do as people in the working classes do, for there are no trades unions upon which to fall back, but if ever there was justification for a general strike, it is in the case of the curates. One writes to the *Guardian* of last week, asking, in some simplicity, that those who have it in their power to increase their stipends should do so at once. He says—which we can too well believe—that a married curate now, unless he has a large private income, cannot pay his expenses, and he asks, "Why do not the laity come forward with their money?" We were going to say, "What an innocent man this must be!" but curatical poverty is not a matter to excite even the most innocent ironical remark. It is terribly true. But it is certain that this curate does not know all that he should. "Why do not the laity come forward?" Why, for the good reason that they pay tithes to the rector to carry on such service as may be conducted, according to law, in the parish church. As the State, or, in other words, the public pays *him*, why should they pay somebody else too? People who are taxed—in whatever manner—are not usually free in giving for the same purpose for which they are taxed. Besides, the whole arrangement regarding the incomes of the clergy is that the clergy should not be dependent upon the voluntary contributions of their parishioners. Why should a curate have all the advantages of compulsion and all the advantages of voluntaryism at the same time? If he starves or gets into debt on the compulsory principle, he may surely become a Dissenter? At the same time, it is as well to point a moral regarding this curate's letter. What is true as respects himself is true with respect to all persons who are in receipt of fixed incomes. A hint only, to this effect, is necessary to those who have to supply the salaries of Nonconformist ministers.

We did not expect to find a bishop charging down upon Church Defenders, but such a bishop we do find in his grace of St. Asaph. At Beynals, the other day, the bishop consecrated a new parish church, and in the course of an after-dinner speech went so far as to say that he sincerely believed that the Church of England was not, at the present time, obscured by a cloud. Then he alluded to what he considered to be the remarkable circumstance of Protestant Churches generally agreeing with the Articles of the Church of England—but why that should be a "remarkable" circumstance he did not explain. Afterwards the bishop said that he "did not think they required any Church

Defence Society, for he looked upon all attempts of that kind with great suspicion." That which followed was of equally sterling value. "What," said the bishop, "would place them upon a footing of strength and vigour would be to carry out the principles of Christianity in their daily lives, ecclesiastically, parochially, and personally." But this seems to be equivalent to giving up the Establishment, which, perhaps, is not the bishop's whole meaning.

What a curious thing that Establishment is getting to be—more and more curious every day. Years hence the present state of things may be examined as a collection of strange curiosities—Roman and other. For instance, there was a celebration, on Saturday week, of the Feast of the Nativity, at All Saints, Lambeth, of which the following is a partial description—from the *Church Herald*—

At eight o'clock the procession left the vestry singing the hymn, "Ave Maria, blessed maid." The procession numbered about 200, including choir-boys and men, and members of various Guilds, and was most imposing. First of all was the cross-bearer, vested in scarlet cassock and white silk dalmatic, richly worked, and on each side of him two boys in scarlet cassock and cotta, bearing large wax tapers; the incense-bearer, in coloured cassock, lace cotta, and rich green silk tippet, with his attendants, two little boys in blue cassocks, with long trains and lace cotta (sons of Dr. Lee). Then followed the two precentors in coloured cassock, surplice, and tippets. Banner-bearers and taper-bearers. Then choir-boys, numbering about sixty. Two more precentors, banner-bearer, and taper-bearers. Choir-men, numbering about 100, interspersed with banner and taper-bearers. Then members of various Guilds, wearing the habit of their order, and carrying their various banners; then about forty clergy; and, lastly, the vicar, vested in a magnificent white silk cope, with his attendants, cross-bearer, and six taper-bearers, all vested in scarlet cassock, lace cotta, and scarlet scull caps or birettas. The grandeur of the procession can be more easily imagined than described.

We recommend the Japanese to go to All Saints. If the description of one of their theatres in the current number of the *Cornhill* is correct, they will fancy themselves almost at home, and will have little to choose between 'an All Saints' celebration, and *Babil and Bijou* at the Covent Garden Theatre.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.

It has been already announced that the Liberation Society will commence the work of another season with a conference and a public meeting in the town of Birmingham, on Tuesday week, the 1st of October, and an advertisement, which appears elsewhere, furnishes some further information respecting the arrangements.

Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and Mr. Carvell Williams will attend as the deputation, and the conference will be presided over by an influential Birmingham gentleman—Mr. Middlemore, J.P.—and most of the leading Nonconformists of the town have also engaged to attend. It is understood that, while the conference is primarily intended as a gathering of the friends of disestablishment in the midland counties—a large and populous district—the attendance of others from more distant parts of the kingdom will be heartily welcomed, and we believe that the Nonconformist Association at Manchester will see that that city is well represented.

The proceedings are to be opened by a paper on the present political position of the Establishment question, and "Recent Events in the Church of England Affecting Disestablishment" is another of the special topics to be discussed. Probably, however, the subject of practical action at the present juncture will receive most attention from such an assembly as is likely to meet at Birmingham; while electoral matters are not likely to be lost sight of.

The public meeting at night is to be held in the Town Hall, and, in addition to some of the gentlemen already named, Mr. Leatham, M.P., is to be one of the speakers. On the following night a public meeting is to be held at Wolverhampton, and on the 10th of October, Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Candlish, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain are to address a meeting in St. George's Hall, Bradford; and as the Church Congress is to meet at the beginning of October, ecclesiastical questions are likely to occupy a full share of public attention during the coming month.

THE SORROWS OF SECESSION.

The Rev. J. M. Capes has published in the *Guardian* a letter two columns and a half long, entitled, "An Appeal to Dr. Pusey and other Clergymen on the question of Leaving the Church." Mr. Capes is conscious, he says, that he has no special claim to be heard beyond that which arises from the fact that many years ago he himself quitted the English communion, and after awhile became satisfied that he had fallen into a grievous mistake, whose consequences are necessarily in some respects irreparable. Mr. Capes argues at some length that secession from the Church of England on the part of High-Churchmen can only mean practically joining the Church of Rome, and he draws a vivid picture of the sufferings which such a step must entail:—

Here we are concerned with something very different from the adoption of a new set of political opinions, or even of a new scheme of doctrinal theology which involves no separation from the Church to which we already belong. A Tory may become a Liberal or a Liberal become a Tory, and yet retain all his old habits of thought and principles of party action as a loyal Englishman. A Low-Churchman may adopt the High-Church system, or a High-Churchman may exchange his views for those of the broader school, without entering into any new and unknown world, in which every old idea and habit is ruthlessly set aside, and the very phraseology of daily religious life acquires a fresh and strange meaning, while all things in heaven and earth are seen under totally changed aspects. So long as we remain within the Church in which we were brought up, there are the old familiar associations remaining unbroken, the same prayers and Church ceremonies, the same effects of school and University trainings, the same technicalities of theological language, and there is the same translation of the Bible. In passing, on the contrary, from England to Rome, all things become new. The change is more absolute than can be conceived by those who do not know it by their own personal experience. It is impossible to realise its nature by merely studying the life of the Roman body from without; while it is certain that no candid nor critically trustworthy account of that life is to be expected from those whose aim is to induce hesitating minds to submit to the Roman claims. It is true that between the strict dogmatic beliefs of English Churchmen, especially of the High-Church school, and those of Rome, there is far less difference than is commonly supposed. But, nevertheless, the Roman communion is another world, which it is wholly impossible to understand except by making experiment of its realities. It is in its tone, in its habits of thought and action in its ways of testing all things that come before it, in its indescribable ἦθος, that it differs from the English Church in a manner which can only be felt.

Mr. Capes goes on to point out, still on the strength of his own experience, that a seceder from the Anglican Communion to the Church of Rome has no security that he will find there what he thinks lacking to the Church of his baptism:—

In the Roman Church there is no such thing as any deep-seated veneration for the perpetuity of the Catholic faith. That perpetuity is upheld to a thesis in theological treatises; but for true historical theology there is no love, except in such men as Döllinger and a few others. The dicta of the theologians who live at Rome are supreme. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, is the one Papal interpretation of every controversy which has ever shaken the Church in all ages past. The little finger of the Pope is heavier than the loins of English kings and bishops. And as for this proposition to relegate the Athanasian Creed to the more hidden sections of the Prayer-book, we may rest assured that if Rome thought that its public or private recitation in the smallest degree tended to lessen the Papal authority, it would vanish absolutely from the office-books of the Roman Church. And here I cannot but introduce a name still dear to Dr. Pusey, and regarded with sincere respect by many Churchmen of all schools. We all know how Dr. Newman felt the enforcement of the dogma of Papal Infallibility. There were published a few sentences of the expressions of intense distress which were wrung from him, when he foresaw the imposition of a doctrine which would cut up the historical basis of the faith by the very roots. At the same time, as he then avowed, he himself contrived, by some mysterious subtleties, to accept the tyrannical and false decree. But it was evident that it was only by putting a terrible force upon his previous convictions that he would bring himself to submit as he has submitted; and the strain upon his principle of absolute obedience to Rome was plainly such as he had never contemplated when he left the English communion. Yet what is the submission that may now be asked of those who threaten secession in comparison with the submission which Dr. Newman has thus forced upon himself? Clearly he yielded to the inevitable; and it is not for any of us to suggest that his yielding was not absolutely sincere, and to his own satisfaction, logically consistent with his previous creed. Why cannot Dr. Pusey do the same in a far less serious matter? Why cannot he also yield to the inevitable? What is the disuse of a single creed in public worship in comparison with the imposition of a new theory as to the grounds of belief in all creeds and articles of faith?

The *Standard* has noticed with regret a disposition on the part of a certain section of the High-Church clergy to complicate the question of the disuse of the Athanasian Creed by threats of secession in the event of that course being determined upon. It will be pleaded in behalf of Dr. Pusey and his friends that they are not the aggressors. They are content with the Church as it is and with the Prayer-book as it is. They are aroused to antagonism by a proposal of change, which, in their opinion, would compromise the catholic character of the Church. We grant (the *Standard* says) fully the strength of this position. These men who have been publicly branded as innovators are now united in resistance to a measure of change. At the same time we cannot help thinking that they are pressing their advantage too far. They must feel that it is a grave matter to secede from the communion of their baptism, and repudiate the sacred office to which they have dedicated themselves. Is the proposed change of a nature to justify so serious a step? No one proposes to sweep away the Athanasian Creed. Nothing is compromised, nothing is lost, by the proposed measure of grace and concession. The cardinal tenets of the creed are still upheld in all their integrity. And if they secede, whither will they go? The question is answered by one who has trodden the path whither they are tending, has deserted the Church of his baptism, and has finally returned in remorse and penitence. We trust that the earnest and powerful remonstrance of the Rev. J. M. Capes, a clergyman who seceded to Rome, and has since seen the error of his ways and retraced his steps, will be seriously pondered by those to whom it is addressed. If, in their zeal for the ancient faith they leave the English Church, how will they tolerate the innovations by Rome as enforced by the arbitrary authority of the Papal Curia? Secession to Rome was never less venial in an English clergyman than it is at present. Never were the monstrous claims of the Papacy more publicly avowed, nor enforced with more stringency and boldness. Converts—and there are very few nowadays—know full well what they bargain for, and the departure of theologians like Dr. Pusey would give colour to the painful suspicions which their bitterest opponents have urged against them.

ROSSENDALE NONCONFORMIST ASSOCIATION.

On Monday afternoon week a meeting was held in the Brougham Hall, Waterfoot, near Manchester, to discuss the establishment of a Rossendale Nonconformist Association. There was a very fair attendance of ministers and laymen representing the several bodies of Dissenters in the district. Mr. J. Perkins, of Newchurch, occupied the chair; the Rev. S. F. Williams, of Newchurch, acted as secretary to the conference; and there were also present J. F. Alexander, Esq., of the Liberation Society, Manchester; and B. L. Green, Esq., Secretary of the Manchester Nonconformist Association. The Rev. J. Robinson, of Rawtenstall, moved:—

That, in the judgment of this conference, it is desirable to form an association for the valley of Rossendale, the object of which shall be the exposition and advocacy of the principles of religious equality in their relation to the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the nation.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Howarth, Chairman of the Bacup Local Board, supported by Mr. Clegg, Bacup, and the Rev. A. Buckley, and carried unanimously. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. A. J. Parry and read as follows:—

That a society be formed, to be called the Rossendale Nonconformist Association, the terms of membership to be the payment of an annual subscription of not less than one shilling.

Mr. Henry Cunliffe seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. A. Buckley and Mr. John Spencer, of Goodshaw, and carried unanimously. The next resolution, moved by the Rev. J. Jefferson and seconded by Mr. A. Stradling, was:—

That the affairs of the society be managed by a committee consisting of president, treasurer, secretary, and twelve members, one-half of whom shall be laymen; and that a meeting be held annually, in September, to receive a report from the committee, elect officers for the ensuing year, and transact business.

Mr. H. Cunliffe was appointed president of the society, Mr. Thomas Aitken, J.P., Bacup, treasurer, and Mr. Nicholas Chadwick, Bacup, hon. sec. In their speeches the various speakers urged organisation among the Nonconformists to meet the tactics of their opponents, and to secure the great object of religious equality, disestablishment of the English Church. Mr. B. L. Green, Secretary to the Manchester Nonconformist Association, in congratulating the society on the resolutions it had adopted, referred to some remarks made by the Rev. J. P. Phillips. While speaking at the corner-stone laying of some new Church schools, Mr. Phillips accused the Dissenters of wishing to bring up children without the knowledge of God, eternity, and truth. He (Mr. Green) objected to any P. G. W. Chaplain of Freemasons making a statement which was not true with respect to the Nonconformists, and he, as a Freemason, hoped, with all kindness, candour, and sincerity, that some one would bring Mr. Phillips to book at once for it—(Hear, hear)—and enable him to apologise. (Hear, hear.) It was a libel upon the Nonconformists, and he said it upon the authority of being a Sunday-school teacher of twenty years' standing. (Hear, hear.) The fact was that Nonconformists were first in the field in respect to secular education, and it was only when the British School system had been established that the clergymen, afraid of losing their power over the people, established what was called the National system. (Applause.) A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the afternoon's proceedings.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the same place, the newly-appointed president in the chair, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. H. Pattison, of Rochdale, on "Religious Equality and Education"; Mr. J. F. Alexander, on "Religious Equality and State Churches"; Mr. B. L. Green, and others. An efficient committee, representing the various districts in Rossendale was appointed; and the proceedings throughout were thoroughly hearty.

GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

Prince Bismarck's answer to the address from English Protestants, presented by Mr. Kinnaird, is published in the *Spener Gazette*. The telegraph transmits the following passage:—"The value of this address is enhanced by the fact that it comes from a country which Europe has learnt to esteem during the last two centuries as the bulwark of political and religious freedom. The address correctly estimates the difficulties of the struggle which has been forced upon us in opposition to the wishes and expectations of the German Governments. The task of the State equally to protect religious peace and liberty of

conscience for all would not be easy, even if it was not rendered difficult by abuse of legitimate influences by means of artificial perturbation of the minds of the faithful. I am glad that I agree with you in the principle that, in a well-regulated community, every person, to whatever profession he may belong, should enjoy that amount of freedom which is compatible with the liberty and security of others, and the independence of the country. In the battle for this principle God will protect the German Empire from opponents who take His name as a mask for their enmity against our peace at home."

The Episcopal Conference at Fulda will last but two days, the 18th and 19th, and will be attended by only thirteen bishops. The manifesto, pastoral or political, which will emanate from the conference, will probably be more reserved and more circumspect than had been anticipated. The bishops who have reached that place have received no welcome from the municipal authorities.

The Jesuits at Regensburg, their principal seat in Bavaria, have been ordered by the police to leave the town within three days.

It is announced from Munich that Professors Hubert and Friedrich will be present at the Old Catholic Congress at Cologne. The *Indépendance Belge* says Dr. Döllinger will not go. The Old Catholic communities of Bayreuth, Deux-Ponts, and Aschaffenbourg will send each three delegates, Munich will send four, L'Algau six. Several other Rhenish-Bavarian towns will be represented.

There was a meeting on Tuesday at Breslau of the general assembly of the association of German Catholics. A motion was passed calling upon the Catholics of Germany to attend the services for the persecuted Church of the Holy Father (so the telegram has it) in as great numbers as possible. The assembly, furthermore, adopted a proposal that an address should be sent to the bishops of Germany who had been present at the meeting at Fulda, expressing unconditional fidelity to the Church and its pastors, and at the same time soliciting their support for the efforts of the association.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.

(From the *Daily News*.)

A trial which has just taken place before the Assize Court at Bordeaux is exciting immense interest throughout France. The defendant was a pastor of the Reformed Church named Steeg. Ministers of religion have acquired a deplorable prominence in French courts of late: M. Steeg was not, however, indicted for a crime, but for a misdemeanour. He was charged with having violated the law which forbids anyone to attack the religion of the State, or hold it up to ridicule. As our readers are already aware, the South of France has been much excited during the summer months by open-air demonstrations, and especially processions and pilgrimages set on foot by the Roman Catholics. The French law on this subject is conceived in the supposed interest of the public peace. Where there is a population including persons belonging to various religious communities, those persons desirous of walking in religious processions in honour of a saint, or an anniversary, or for any other reason, must do so within the churches or other buildings which they may possess, but not in the public streets. During the last three months this law has been very generally disregarded by the Roman Catholic clergy. In this self-directing spirit the priests at Limbourne, in the Gironde, on the 2nd of June last got up a forbidden procession. The Protestants of the place, who might have considered themselves aggrieved, happily did not appeal to the law, but one of them, Pastor Steeg, published an article in a newspaper he edits, called *Le Progrés des Communes*, in which he investigated the origin of the *Fete Dieu*, or Corpus Christi, which the Catholics had been celebrating, and undertook to show by historical citations that the dogma on which it is founded, that of the Real Presence, had not been acquiesced in by the Catholic Church before the thirteenth century. The Roman Catholic clergy were indignant at seeing their movement met in this manner, and within a few days memorials, in which M. Steeg was denounced as a breaker of the law were sent to the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Worship, and the deputies who represent the department of the Gironde in the Assembly.

The trial took place almost as a matter of course. M. Dossat, the public prosecutor, asked the court to condemn M. Steeg because, he said, the Catholics had been wounded in their conscientious convictions, a fact which, he argued, was attested by his presence there, since if nobody had been outraged the defendant would not have been prosecuted. In the conduct of the trial M. Dossat treated M. Steeg with much respect, and it was evident that he did not like the task which had been imposed on him. M. Steeg defended himself. He is an orator of no mean pretensions, simple and clear and consecutive in his address, skilled in argument, and especially happy in allusion. He spoke for two hours, commanding the most respectful attention of the court and the audience. His speech was mainly a defence of the liberty of discussion. This liberty the law professes to recognise and defend, whereas, M. Steeg argued, it could not exist if the liberty to propagate opinions by means of controversy were denied. Every man who believes that he possesses the truth on a subject of importance feels constrained to impart it to his fellows: but it would be impossible to do this without exposing the errors which bar the progress of truth. Errors shock the lover of truth, who cannot but desire that they should be cleared away. How, it was asked, was this liberty to be restrained? Were the restrictions to apply to the substance of the discussion, or to its form? If certain dogmas were to be exempt from attack, then what were they? But if it was said that discussion is free, but those who resort to it must use moderation, then how far might an honest man be permitted to go in denouncing errors which he believed to be pernicious? M. Steeg said he had certainly done his best to show that certain beliefs were absurd—and even grossly absurd. He could not have done justice to his cause without attempting to show as much as that. When M. Steeg had developed this line of argument, he turned to history, and showed that the greatest Roman Catholic writers had themselves employed more liberty of denunciation than he claimed. Bossuet's "Variations," M. A. Nicolas's work on Protestantism, and the writings of Father Perrone and Mgr. de Ségur, supplied the orator with some very apt quotations for this purpose. M. Steeg formally declined to quote anything which M. Veuillot had written, preferring to confine himself to the publications of men who had some character for moderation. M. Nicolas, who was formerly a magistrate of Bordeaux, is the author to whom the Comte de Chambord has just addressed an autograph letter, and from his work, which had earned for him the royal approbation, M. Steeg quoted such statements as that "the devil was the first Protestant," "that the reformers were men of loose passions and impure lives," "and that the fruits of the Reformation were violence, luxury, and nameless offences." Having quoted these and many other flowers of rhetoric from the volumes of M. Nicolas, M. Steeg caused much excitement in the court by reading a letter addressed to the author by Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, recommending his work, and especially the moderation with which he has conducted the controversy.

When M. Steeg sat down his counsel rose, but merely to say that he should add nothing to the defence, and to remind the court of one or two facts which the defendant could not properly urge in his own behalf. The presiding judge, M. Manières, summed up with an evident bias against the defendant. The jury, however, took an independent view of the case, and after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, found M. Steeg "Not guilty," a verdict which was received with loud applause. This verdict will probably have a salutary effect upon those zealots in France who would repress the discussion of religious subjects by a resort to the law.

The *République Française* says that the prosecution of M. Steeg could not have occurred under Louis Philippe, or even under the more reactionary *régime* of 1849, and it hints that under the present administration clerical intolerance has in some unaccountable manner possessed itself of the official world.

A DESERTED CHURCH.—We are always hearing that the Church as by law established is the poor man's Church; yet a correspondent of the *Church Times* invites investigation of a case which goes far to prove that the pretension thus put forth is by no means well based, in at least one instance. The homlet of Quarrendon, Bucks, contains some 80 or 100 inhabitants; yet the church is a roofless ruin, and no service has been held therein during living memory, cows and sheep being its only frequenters. By the "Clergy Directory" we learn that for ecclesiastical purposes Quarrendon forms part of the parish of Bierton, some three miles distant, the living of which is held by the Rev. E. Armstrong, the annual value being 300*l.*, with residence. The population of the combined parishes is given at 746. In Quarrendon, however, no spiritual provision whatever is made, and those who desire to worship must either betake them three miles to Bierton, or to Aylesbury, a mile and a-half nearer. This is a poor man's Church with a vengeance! Had Quarrendon been in some out-of-the-way colony, it might perchance ere this boast of a bishop all to itself; but being in England, within a short walk of an archdeacon, it is left pretty much to its own devices. Yet the whole parish is in the hands of one owner, who ought surely to have done something for its spiritual welfare, even if the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford, patrons of the Bierton vicarage, think it consistent to leave it neglected. The correspondent before referred to in conclusion asks:—"Can any of your readers explain this unhappy case of a desecrated church and burial-ground and deserted parish?" Certainly there is plenty of room for explanation. It may be presumed that Quarrendon is not exempt from the payment of scot and lot in the way of tithes, for which, in the present aspect of the case, it receives little or nothing in return.

PLURALISM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.—*Apropos* of the contemplated resignation of the Dean of Winchester, "M. A.," in a Church contemporary, calls attention to the scandals and inimical results of pluralism; and in reference to the holding by Dr. Garnier of the living of Bishopstoke, annual value, 645*l.*, and the Deanery, worth 1,500*l.* per annum, in conjunction, observes, "Surely here is a case of long-standing hardship towards many a toiling clergyman." Most of us will coincide in his opinion that, "such accumulations of public patronage are an injustice to the clergy at large"; though till liberation principles are accepted, it is idle to expect much improvement, for human nature is weak, and few men have the moral courage to refuse an increase of income when acceptance involves so little additional trouble. "M. A.," however, does not confine himself to this one instance of pluralism. "We have (says he) a professorship, a canonry, and a large benefice, held by one man; an archdeaconry, a canonry, and a parochial benefice, by another; the principalship of a college and a canonry by a third, and so on." Not that the pluralists themselves are unworthy; due justice is done to their personal qualities, both by "M. A." and those who, like ourselves, criticise the system, which latter is far more in fault than the men. We fear, however, that "M. A." is not without a spice of sarcasm in his nature, for, after referring to the intimation of the Bishop of Norwich, that he would be willing to give up part of his emoluments to increase the episcopate, and to the prior offer to the same effect by the Bishop of Rochester, he naïvely suggests that perhaps "some of our deans and canons will be found ready to resign some of their offices in behalf of some of their less fortunate brethren." Perhaps they will when No. 2, our neighbour, is considered before No. 1. Moreover, "M. A." appears to forget that the semi-sinecures of the Establishment are by many of its friends considered highly important appanages; chiefly valuable for their utility as rewards for those who have done battle for Church or State in various spheres of labour. It is too much to expect, therefore, that they will be vacated for the sentimental consideration of obliging some one else; even though that some one is not in receipt of an undue share of the loaves and fishes, but rather the reverse.

Recent statistics show that the Wesleyan Church in Australia is largely in excess of any other denomination.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will deliver his charge to the clergy of his diocese at All Saints' Church, Maidstone, on the 24th inst.

According to the *Edinburgh Courant*, a number of the Jesuit fathers expelled from Germany have arrived at the Jesuit establishment at Lauriston-place, Edinburgh.

The *Bradford Evening Mail* (Church paper) avows its belief that "the men who call themselves the Liberation Society would not only rejoice at the calamity of the fire at Canterbury Cathedral, but would have fanned the flame had they had an opportunity to do so without fear of detection."

CLERICAL KIDNAPPING.—A curious application was made to the magistrates at the Salford Borough-court on Tuesday. A woman, who keeps a shop in Oldfield-road, asked what she must do to regain possession of her daughter, a girl fifteen years of age, "who had been taken to the Roman Catholic Church and baptized." The applicant alleged that the girl had been last seen in company of some Sisters of Mercy, and that a priest to whom she had applied "had told her that if she allowed her daughter to go to the Roman Catholic Church he would try to find her." She declared that rather than permit the girl to become a Roman Catholic "she would die for her." The magistrate said the court could do nothing until it was known where the girl had gone, but if the applicant found her she could take her by force.

FATHER O'KEEFFE writes to the *Times* to say that he did not tell his congregation at Callan the other day that he had received an assurance from Mr. Gladstone that he would be soon restored to his schools and the workhouse. What he did say—perhaps for the fiftieth time—was that he must ultimately be replaced in his positions, and that his removal in both cases was an act of unmitigated tyranny. The Commissioners of Education and the Commissioners of Poor Law have, Father O'Keeffe says, both been "simply befooled by Cardinal Cullen, and of course, when they are able to remove the fold from their eyes and see their way to an act of justice, they must replace me in my former positions. It is on these grounds that I tell my people that I must be replaced, and not on the authority of Mr. Gladstone or anybody else."

A WILD CURATE.—The clergyman of a country parish, as we learn from the *Sheffield Independent*, being away from home for the benefit of his health, left his curate to officiate in his absence. The *locum tenens* first quarrelled with the choir, informed them that their services were not required, and locked up their surplices. The churchwardens and others were amazed at these proceedings, and sent for a neighbouring rector, but he could do nothing, and the curate went through the services himself with so much expedition, that, beginning at 11 a.m., he finished at 11.45. In the evening he commenced the services at 6.30, and got through them in twenty minutes. The usual weekly offerings were

not made. That afternoon a funeral was delayed two hours before the corpse could be interred, and next morning the curate refused to marry a couple, and another clergyman had to be called in. The vicar has been sent for, and will probably put a stop to the eccentricities of this curious living specimen of Sydney Smith's "wild curates."—*Echo.*

NONCONFORMIST WALES has received another marked testimony from the judicial bench in favour of her superior morality, and of her comparative freedom from crime. In his charge at the Chester Assizes, delivered on August 5th, Chief Justice Bovill said,—"There was no doubt that crime might be prevented, and to a great extent was prevented, by the care that was bestowed upon the classes among whom crime was more prevalent. He had now been for several weeks in the various counties of North Wales, and it was gratifying to find that there had been a marked diminution of crime in those counties. In two cases the high sheriff had presented the judges with white kid gloves as a token of the entire absence of crime in the district; and, taking the whole of the counties of North Wales together, the number of prisoners was not equal to the number in the calendar before them; and there was not a single case of personal violence. Crossing the Dee, what a different state of things was presented!" "Crossing the Dee, what a different state of things was presented," said the judge. Yes, for on crossing the Dee you get to a region where, unfortunately for the interests of the State, Nonconformity does not prevail as it does in Wales.—*Liberator.*

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—For some time past, says a contemporary, much excitement has existed in the parish of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, owing to some opposition to certain changes desired by the vicar, the Rev. T. Priestley Foster, one of these being the removal of the choir boys from the place they have always occupied in the chancel. A great deal of correspondence had passed between the churchwardens, the vicar, and the bishop of the diocese (Dr. Temple), and on Sunday last the following scene occurred, which resulted in the closing of the church. As service time drew near the congregation began to arrive, some of them taking their seats in the chancel, the two first seats of which were already occupied by the choir boys, who had been there since nine o'clock practising singing. Two ladies, finding their usual places occupied by the boys, were assisted by the people's churchwarden, who said, "Follow me, and I will place you in your seat." Then, telling the boy at the end of the pew to leave, he took him by the arm and removed him. At this time the boys had just finished singing the hymn, "O Paradise! O Paradise! 'tis weary waiting here." Upon seeing what had occurred, the vicar immediately said, "An assault having been committed in the church, there will be no attempt at service." The scene that ensued is all but impossible to describe, and during the whole morning much excitement continued in the vicinity of the church.

DECISION BY AN IRISH CHURCH COURT.—Judgment was delivered on Thursday in the New Ecclesiastical Court under the Irish Church Act on the charges of Ritualism brought against the Rev. Dr. Maturin by some of his parishioners. The court found the respondent guilty of certain of the charges—namely, that he turned his back to the congregation during the Prayer of Consecration in the Holy Communion, the Lord's Prayer, and the Collect next following, and that during the Prayer of Consecration in the Communion Service in breaking bread, &c., he turned his back to the congregation, so that they could not see him break it. Some of the charges were abandoned, and on these grounds the court gave no costs; but admonished the respondent not to repeat the conduct complained of. The archbishop, in delivering judgment, paid a high compliment to Dr. Maturin's character. He said that, under certain circumstances, the Irish Church Act afforded important protection to clergymen entitled to annuities under the Act or other compensation who might duly express their dissent from alterations in the Articles, rites, or formularies of the Church. In the present case, however, the question of that exemption did not arise, but would have to be decided hereafter. All the court had to do at present was to declare what the law of the Church of Ireland was.

THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN SOUTHAMPTON.—The example of New Malden has been followed by the people of Southampton. A Free Church of England has been opened in Southampton with great success. The Philharmonic Hall which has been taken temporarily has been crowded; as many as 1,200, being present at the evening services. The movement is causing a sensation in the town. The clergy have preached against it, and raised the cry of "dissent" in vain. The Rev. H. M. Barnett, M.A., late curate of St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, formerly curate of St. Mary's, Southampton, has left the State Church and applied for admission into the Free Church of England. Having been accepted by the council, he is to be the first incumbent of the Southampton Church.—*Surrey Comet, Sept.* 14. On Sunday Mr. Barnett preached to very crowded congregations. Both in the morning and evening he prefaced his sermon with an explanation of his reasons for the step he had taken. He thanked God for the Providential arrangement of events that had led him to become a minister in the Free Church of England at Southampton. He had left the State Church, feeling conscientiously constrained to do so after the late decision of the Privy Council, and he heartily and thankfully identified himself with the Free Church of England, because he recognised in its revised liturgy, its doctrines, and constitution, the good old Church of the Reformation.

A NEW PERIL AWAITING THE CHURCH!—The rise in prices has revealed another danger to the State Church. An Establishment paper points out that a living worth three hundred a year a century ago, is now practically worth but two hundred, the remedy being the increase of three hundred a year incomes to five hundred in town parishes and large populations, and three hundred and fifty and four hundred in other localities. If something is not done the consequences will be serious. Indeed, we are always being promised something serious if such and such a policy does not prevail in Church circles, but mostly wait a long time ere deeds give force to words. However, it is here the new danger comes to light. If increased incomes are lacking, "it is much to be feared that the clergy of the Church will be furnished from other ranks than those from which they have hitherto been supplied, and will become, as a body, very inferior to the men now generally found ministering in her parishes and churches." Who would have thought it? All the "blood and culture," the "sweetness and light," which Mr. Arnold considers peculiar to Episcopalianism, are tacitly admitted to be the effects of Mammonistic influence; likely to fail if that be withdrawn. Verily the Establishment hath need to say, "Save, oh! save me from the candid friend." Ere, however, students from St. Bees fill all the churches, there is an additional remedy for raising the wind; voluntaryism is to be tried, for "voluntary Easter offerings ought to be also called into practice," saith the preacher. From which we gather that younger scions of the upper ten will not give up Church prospects while incomes can, by hook or by crook, be raised.

THE CHURCH AND THE BALLOT.—Guernsey is not usually considered very go-ahead, but in ecclesiastical matters it has made a stride far in advance of anything which has yet taken place this side Southampton Water. A stipendiary curate had, it appears, to be elected for St. James's for a term of five years. There were no less than sixty-four candidates, and the votes were taken by ballot. Whether the whole of the aspirants went to the poll is not stated, but the contest really lay between the Rev. A. Morris and the Rev. E. Geare, the former of whom was successful. The state of the poll is not given. The method of election seems, however, far preferable to that which some time since scandalised the country at Bilston, and it is probable that the parishioners of St. James' have made quite as judicious a selection as would have been the case had a clergyman of whom they knew nothing been appointed by a third party. A strange phenomenon this for the Establishment! That a congregation should have a voice in choosing their minister, and that voice by ballot—the instrument so long declared anathema by Conservatives both High and Low Church! *Tempora mutantur.* Who five years ago, or less still for that matter, would have credited a prophecy that the ballot and Church would ever go together? Verily, "the whirligig of time" brings about strange revolutions. Maybe it will be the fate of some of us to live to see the day when it will be no peculiarity for an Episcopalian congregation to elect its own minister, or even the bishops themselves to owe their election, not to political favour, but to the clergy and laity and—the ballot-box. While the anomaly of spiritual lords exists, there is, however, we fear, little chance for lay opinion to be heard with effect.

DR. NEWMAN ON THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW CONTROVERSY.—Dr. Newman has sent the following letter to the *Times*:—"You have lately, in your article on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, thrown down a challenge to us on a most serious subject. I have no claim to speak for my brethren; but I speak in default of better men. No Pope can make evil good. No Pope has any power over those eternal moral principles which God has imprinted on our hearts and consciences. If any Pope has, with his eyes open, approved treachery or cruelty, let those defend that Pope who can. If any Pope at any time has had his mind so occupied with the desirableness of the Church's triumph over her enemies as to be dead to the treacherous and savage acts by which that triumph was achieved, let those who feel disposed say that in such conduct he acted up to his high office of maintaining justice and showing mercy. Craft and cruelty, and whatever is base and wicked, have a sure Nemesis, and eventually strike the heads of those who are guilty of them. Whether in matter of fact Pope Gregory XIII. had a share in the guilt of the St. Bartholomew Massacre must be proved to me before I believe it. It is commonly said in his defence that he had an untrue, one-sided account of the matter presented to him, and acted on misinformation. This involves a question of fact, which historians must decide. But, even if they decide against the Pope, his infallibility is in no respect compromised. Infallibility is not impeccability. Even Caiaphas prophesied, and Gregory XIII. was not quite a Caiaphas."

FREEDOM IN THE FREE CHURCH.—The Dundee Free Church Presbytery resumed on Thursday the consideration of the conduct of the Rev. William Knight in preaching in Mr. Martineau's church in London. Mr. Knight declined to repudiate the Unitarian body as forming no part of the Church of Christ, both on moral and legal grounds. He said:—"Of no man or no body of men in the world will I presume to say that they do not form part of the church. For an individual to do so is to assume a prerogative he is not entitled to exercise. For a church to do so is to arrogate to itself a function beyond its charter. I find nothing in the New Testament—the primary manual of church law—nothing said by Christ to sanction it; and I find nothing in the standards of the church to support it. Stripped of its accessories, the question seems to be narrowed to this small issue. If the Church of Scotland requires its ministers to disown certain tenets or opinions, does it also require them to renounce fellowship with all who hold these tenets; and does it assert that no individual or party of men holding them belong to the Church of Christ? So far as I can see, it has never done so." As to the legal aspect of the question, Mr. Knight contended that the Unitarian body had absolutely no existence as a denomination. Nine-tenths of their pulpits were by legal trust-deed open and free as to the doctrine to be taught in them. After a long discussion, the Presbytery adopted a "deliverance" declaring the act of Mr. Knight in holding ministerial fellowship with a Unitarian minister "highly censurable"; but in view of it being the first offence of the kind with which the church has had to deal, the Presbytery was satisfied with admonishing Mr. Knight for the act, requiring of him a repudiation of the Unitarian body as forming part of the Church of Christ, and enjoining him not to repeat the act under pain of exposing himself to the highest censures of the church. On the deliverance being announced, Mr. Knight said that from the sentence of the Presbytery he would make no appeal, but he contended that they had added a new article to the constitution of the Free Church. On the motion of Dr. Wilson, a committee was appointed to examine an article by Mr. Knight, which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for last month, entitled, the "Ethics of Creed Subscription"; a sermon by Mr. Knight, entitled "Seeking after God," said to have been preached in Mr. Martineau's church in London; and a sermon by Mr. Knight, preached in the University Hall of Glasgow, and published in a Dundee religious paper.

Religious and Denominational News.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

(From the *North British Daily Mail.*)

The Rev. Dr. William Anderson, the senior minister of John-street United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, died on Saturday afternoon, at a quarter-past three, at his residence, Prospect House, Uddingston. His disease was chronic bronchitis and congestion of the lungs, from which he had suffered for many months, but it was only during the past ten days that he had been confined to bed. With but very partial exceptions he retained his consciousness to the last, and calmly took leave of the ministerial and other friends of different denominations who visited him. He was firmly sustained by the consolations of the Gospel, and while grateful in his closing hours that he felt no pain, said, "I long to get home." To the last he retained his belief in the pre-millenial advent of Christ, and more than once confessed that he derived great comfort from his views on that subject.

Dr. Anderson was both intellectually and morally one of the most distinguished clergymen of our age. He was born at Kilsyth on January 6, 1799, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year at the time of his decease. His father was minister of the Relief (now U. P.) congregation of Kilsyth, where he laboured with great diligence and fidelity during the long period of sixty-eight years, and died only ten years ago, in the ninety-second year of his age. Three sons of this estimable clergyman gave themselves to the work of the ministry in connection with the denomination to which their father belonged, and one of them became his colleague and successor. William, the eldest of the three, studied at the University of Glasgow, and carried off high honours in most of his classes. Even at this early period he was noted among his fellow-students for those qualities both of head and heart for which he was afterwards so distinguished, mingled, too, with those harmless eccentricities which helped to give zest and flavour to his character. In these student days he attracted the notice of the illustrious Dr. Chalmers and his gifted assistant, Edward Irving, with both of whom he became intimate. Both exercised a powerful influence on William Anderson's character; and there can be no doubt that it was from them he imbibed not a little of that fervour and enthusiasm for which he was so remarkable throughout his whole subsequent career. On the 5th September, 1820, Mr. Anderson was licensed to preach by the Relief Presbytery of Glasgow. On the 15th of February, 1821, he was called to the pastoral charge of the congregation of John-street, Glasgow, and the call was accepted by him on the 6th of March following. Serious obstacles, however, were thrown in the way of his ordination. The difficulty which he felt in committing his discourses to memory compelled him from the outset to make a liberal use of his manuscript, of which both the Presbytery and the public in those days strongly disapproved. The proceedings which arose out of this and some very trivial objections were prolonged and vexatious. The Presbytery required Mr. Anderson to promise, as a condition to his ordination, that he would not read his discourses, but he, with characteristic courage and firmness, refused to come under any such

obligation, and insisted on his right to act in the matter as he should find it necessary. The difficulties thus placed in the way of his ordination were not removed till after the lapse of nearly a year, but in the end the Presbytery were constrained to declare themselves entirely satisfied, and on the 7th of February, 1822, they ordained Mr. Anderson to the pastoral charge of the congregation of John-street, over which he presided for upwards of fifty years.

The difficulties with which the young minister had to contend were of no ordinary kind. John-street Church, to use his own words, had become "the opprobrium of the churches of Glasgow through the failure of the once promising but latterly lamentable ministry of his predecessor." Its secular affairs were administered by a committee of pew proprietors, who domineered over pastor, session, and people alike, and thwarted and annoyed them in their efforts either to augment Mr. Anderson's stipend or to promote the extension of the gospel either at home or abroad. The young minister's conflict with the Presbytery had given offence to some of the leading ministers and laymen of the denomination, his personal peculiarities raised a prejudice against him in some quarters, while the independence of his character and his fearless denunciation of prevailing sins raised up enemies to him in others. But in no long time the difficulties which darkened his path vanished. The church was redeemed out of the hands of the pew proprietors, and the congregation speedily increased in numbers, in liberality, and activity, became fully equipped with institutions for its evangelical work, and began to take its proper and a prominent part in carrying on religious and benevolent operations in the city. For thirty-four years Mr. Anderson was sole pastor of this large and flourishing society, and in the course of time completely dispelled the prejudices against which he had at the outset, and for a good many years, to contend, and became known not only throughout Scotland and England, but wherever the English language was spoken, as one of the most original thinkers and eloquent preachers of the day, as well as one of the foremost advocates of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Anderson's appearances on the platform were frequent and always effective, and no doubt contributed to widen the circle of his popularity as a preacher. Nor, though the principal scene of his labours was the pulpit and the platform, did he omit to avail himself of the opportunity which the press afforded him of disseminating his views on the cardinal doctrines of religion and the most spirit-stirring questions of the day. Besides two series of sermons, characterised by vigorous, original, and independent thought, Mr. Anderson published a profound and masterly treatise on Regeneration, an excellent work on "Filial Honour of God," rich both in thought and illustration; and most searching and successful controversial treatises on "The Mass" and "Penance." All of these works met with a wide circulation, and several of them are now out of print.

The Doctor was also a musical amateur of considerable knowledge and ability. He edited a collection of church music, entitled the "Sacred Choir," in which were published a number of tunes of his own composition, and he also advocated the use of the organ as a means of aiding the service of praise.

The University of Glasgow showed their estimate of Mr. Anderson's attainments and labours by conferring on him the degree of LL.D. In 1855 the Rev. Alexander MacLeod was chosen as his colleague, and on the removal of that able and energetic minister to Claughton, Birkenhead, the Rev. David M'Ewan succeeded him in 1865 as the co-pastor of John-street Church—a connection which contributed greatly to promote Dr. Anderson's comfort. On the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministry a special religious service was held on the 7th March, 1871; he was entertained at dinner by a large and influential circle of friends, a *soirée* was held in the evening in the City Hall, which was crowded in every part, addresses were read from the Presbytery, session, and congregation, and the sum of 1,200*l.*, subscribed by his friends in token of their admiration and esteem, was presented to him, which, with characteristic generosity, he devoted to the founding of scholarships in connection with the United Presbyterian Church. At this period Dr. Anderson appeared to be still vigorous and healthy, and confident hopes were expressed that not a few years of usefulness were still in store for him; but a severe illness in the course of last winter seriously impaired his strength, and his lungs, always the weakest part of his frame, gave way.

Dr. Anderson, as a preacher, was characterised by a remarkable diversity of style and manner. He was sometimes plain, practical, and pungent; at other times abstract, profound, argumentative, vehement; almost always original either in the thought or the mode of expression, often in both, and his discourses, even when not in his highest vein, were always pervaded by pure, free, and generous feeling. Dr. Anderson has been termed, not inaptly, the "South" of the present day; but while he resembled this famous English preacher in metaphysical acuteness, strong common sense, and genuine wit, no one will deny that he was greatly superior to him in his clear and correct views of evangelical truth, and in earnestness of purpose. Lord Brougham wrote of one of Dr. Anderson's published sermons—"It is worthy of all acceptation," and in spite of occasional blemishes both in thought and expression, a similar testimony may be borne to all the rest.

Dr. Anderson's speeches were characterised by kindred excellences—intrepidity, honesty, cogent reasoning, often powerful eloquence, edged by playful humour or pungent wit. His scorn of everything mean, base, dishonest, or treacherous, was most withering. Unjust legislation, social oppression, slavery, wrong—no matter where or by whom committed—were the frequent objects of his indignant denunciations. He delighted to plead the cause of Christian missions, of Catholic emancipation, of Voluntaryism, of unsectarian education, and he had special pleasure in exposing and denouncing the errors of Popery, of which he had a deep and keen perception and a profound abhorrence. As he honestly and frankly acknowledged in the singularly felicitous and characteristic speech which he delivered at his jubilee, he had great enjoyment in addressing a public meeting.

With regard to Dr. Anderson's personal character, one of its most conspicuous features was strong common sense. With all his genuine simplicity and warmth of heart, he possessed a large share of practical sagacity; and yet his generosity and overflowing sympathy with distress, real or apparent, often made him the victim of imposture. He was perfectly honest and upright, and transparently truthful; with a heartfelt scorn of anything mean or selfish. His admiration of all that was good, and true, and noble, and his reprobation of all that was bad, were so prompt and spontaneous as to seem instinctive. He made, as he himself said, "an idolatry of duty—an idolatry of doing what is right—an idolatry of abolishing what he thought was wrong." He was most exemplary in all his domestic and social relations, and a singularly hearty, disinterested, generous friend—ever ready to assist, "up to his ability, and beyond his ability," all who claimed his aid. He might well say that his "praise as a serviceable brother is in all the churches." He was eminently "a lover of good men," without distinction of sect or creed; and the extent of his ministerial fellowship was even to the last remarkable, as he was certainly quite unique fifty years ago.

In private, Dr. Anderson was homely, unaffected, social, kindly, and full of quaint and interesting anecdotes and incidents illustrative of life and character. His tastes were simple. He was passionately fond of children, of music, and of flowers; and after the failure of hearing shut him out from Church Courts (in which he greatly delighted), and social intercourse with his brethren, much of his time was directed to the cultivation of his garden.

Dr. Anderson was twice married. His three sons by his first wife all predeceased him, as did his only child by his second wife (who still survives)—a remarkably bright, amiable, and promising boy, the son of his old age—whose untimely removal cast a deep shade on his last years. He has left one daughter, married to a son of our respected townsman, ex-Bailie James Wilson.

The Rev. J. R. Selwyn, son of the Bishop of Lichfield, who is ex-Bishop of New Zealand, has resigned the living of St. George's, Wolverhampton, to take up the work of the late Bishop Patteson.

The Rev. Robert Harley has resigned his charge as pastor of the Bond-street Congregational Church, Leicester, having accepted the appointment of minister of the chapel and vice-master of the school at Mill-hill. Mr. Harley was formerly professor of mathematics and logic in Airedale College, Bradford, and for fourteen years pastor of the Congregational church, Brighouse, Yorkshire.

KIDDERMINSTER.—On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., a public meeting was held in the Old Meeting House, Kidderminster, to recognise the Rev. Geo. Hunsworth, M.A., late of Mixenden, as pastor of the church. Tea was provided in the schoolroom, to which 350 persons sat down, and afterwards a very large meeting was held in the chapel. Joseph Naylor, Esq., one of the deacons of the church, presided, and after a hymn had been sung, and prayer offered by Rev. A. C. Gill, of Malvern, the chairman briefly described were the steps which had led to Mr. Hunsworth becoming pastor of the church. Very practical and interesting addresses were then given by the Revs. G. Hunsworth, M.A.; J. Richards, Stourbridge; R. V. Pryce, LL.B., Worcester; Dr. Deane, Spring Hill College; F. Mann, Dudley; T. Fisk (Baptist), Kidderminster; T. Boseley (Countess of Huntingdon), Kidderminster; and Mr. Rothera, one of the deacons of the church at Mixenden. Many neighbouring ministers and friends were present.

RUNCORN.—On Sept. 6 Mr. Samuel Yates, of Rotherham College, was recognised as pastor of the church worshipping in Bethseda Chapel, Runcorn. The Rev. Wm. Axford, of Peasely Cross, presided. The Rev. J. P. Gledstone, of London, delivered the introductory discourse on the objects for which Christ formed the Church. The Rev. James Wishent, M.A., of Liverpool, asked the usual questions, which were satisfactorily replied to by the minister, and for the church by Mr. Wm. Handley. The Rev. Alfred Howson, of Keswick, offered the prayer, and the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., D.D., of Rotherham College, delivered an impressive charge to the minister. The Revs. G. S. Reney, of Warrington, and W. S. Noble, of Widnes, and several of the ministers of the town, were also present. On the following Sunday, September 8, the Rev. Alfred Howson, of Keswick, the former pastor of the church, preached to the church and congregation. The congregations at all the services were good.

NORTH SHIELDS.—The Rev. J. W. Ellis, late of New College, London, was recognised as the pastor of the Congregational Church, North Shields, on Thursday, 12th September. The Rev. D. Young, B.A., of Morpeth, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. W. Shillito, secretary to the Northumberland and Durham County Association, gave an address on the constitution of a Christian church; the Rev. A. Reid, of Newcastle, asked the usual questions; the Rev. S. Goodall, chairman of the Northumberland and Durham County Association, offered prayer; the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., gave the charge to the minister, and the Rev. A. Norris, of Tynemouth, closed the service with prayer. In the evening the Rev. W. Pulsford, D.D., of Glasgow, preached the sermon to the people, the devotional exercises being conducted by the Revs. W. Stead (Howden), and E. Baker (South Shields). On the following Sunday the Rev. Dr. Halley preached morning and evening to good congregations.

SOUTHPORT.—A few evenings since the teachers of Chapel-street Congregational Sunday-school, Southport, met for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Benjamin L. Green, who has removed from that town, having been appointed Secretary of the Manchester Nonconformist Association. The Rev. J. E. Millson, who presided, made the presentation on behalf of the teachers and scholars, and a very high tribute to the Christian and self-sacrificing character of Mr. Green, complimenting him on the success of his labours in the cause in which he had been so devotedly interested. The presentation consists of a most handsome epergne of very elaborate and graceful design, bearing at the base an appropriate inscription, and is accompanied by a beautiful illuminated address, in elegant frame, expressing the affection and best wishes of the school. Mr. Millson was followed in a similar strain by Messrs. Hamilton, Ivy, Griffiths, and others. In responding, Mr. Green expressed his gratitude for the splendid gift, and referred to the great pleasure he had experienced in his association with the school for more than twelve years, during nine of which he had been superintendent. The teachers also presented Mrs. Green with a set of ivory dessert knives and forks in mahogany case. Very general regret was experienced at the removal of Mr. Green from his sphere of usefulness at Southport, mingled, however, with the confident hope that much success will attend him in his new and important labours for the promotion of religious equality.

SUSSEX HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Among the most liberal supporters of Home Missions in general, and of the above society in particular, will be found the names of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Ore Place, Hastings. But the interest they manifest is seen not alone in the contributions of money which they generously make to promote the work of evangelisation: they have a method peculiarly their own. Once a year they invite all the society's evangelists, and a considerable number of friends, to spend the day with them, and Thursday last was the sixth occasion of meeting. The weather has always been beautifully fine on these festive occasions, and Thursday last was no exception in this respect. The garden and grounds at Ore Place were thrown open, and the early hours of the day were most pleasantly spent in rest, recreation, and pleasant intercourse. At two o'clock the company, upwards of forty in number, assembled for dinner in the schoolroom, which was appropriately and very tastefully decorated with banners and flowers in profusion. The tables were richly spread, as is always the fact on these occasions, for the kind host and hostess delight to honour the humble and devoted servants of God. After dinner Mr. Spalding addressed some admirable words of counsel and encouragement, and was followed by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, M.A., James Griffin, H. Rogers, A. Foyster, Mr. D. Pratt, and Messrs. Carter, Parnacott, and Crick. There were present also Dr. Martin Reed, Messrs. Friend, Harrison, Elworthy, Hounsom, &c. As usual, each evangelist was presented with a useful book, and after tea had been served the proceedings of a bright and happy day ended.—*Brighton Daily News.*

HUDDERSFIELD.—The Rev. Marmaduke Miller, previous to his removal from Huddersfield to London, received some substantial and gratifying proofs of the esteem in which he was held by the church and congregation whom he was about to leave. After a number of friends had taken tea in the schoolroom, a public meeting was held in Brunswick Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. W. Mollison, who, after devotional exercises, in a long and interesting speech reviewed Mr. Miller's labours and deportment among them. He said, "Though it was very difficult indeed to point out, in black and white, what were the result of any man's work, in the case of Mr. Miller they had certain reliable data to go upon, of a very satisfactory nature. When, in 1866, Mr. Miller came to them, they had on the church-roll the names of 320 members on trial, but they had now 437, equal to a total gain of 117. In 1866 they received from quarterly collections, 69*l.* 13s. 7d.; this year the amount was 108*l.* 18s. 4d.; the income from class contributions in 1866 was 179*l.* 5s. 7d., and this year it was 203*l.* From pew-rents in 1866, they received 408*l.* 4s. 9d.; this year, 458*l.* 2s. 6d.; the anniversary collections in 1866 amounted to 44*l.* 14s. 8d., this year 141*l.* 8s." After dwelling on Mr. Miller's diligence as a pastor, and the part he had taken in the discussion of public questions, the chairman con-

cluded by expressing an earnest hope that, after a few years' absence, Mr. Miller might return and resume his labours among them. Mr. G. Gedder spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the minister about to leave them, and was followed by Mr. Dodds. The chairman then read an address from the church and congregation to their retiring pastor, in which they testified their gratitude for the benefit they had derived from his ministrations, begged his acceptance of 200 guineas as a small token of their affection, and expressed their earnest desire for his future welfare and that of his family. Mr. T. Armitage, on behalf of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school, who had subscribed 40*l.* for the purpose, presented Mr. Miller a study desk, three chairs, and one of Mr. Wood's stereoscopes. The chairman then presented Mrs. Miller with an inkstand on behalf of those who attended the mothers' meetings, in which she had taken great interest, and Mr. John Scholes, on behalf of the ladies of the congregation, presented to Mr. Miller, for Mrs. Miller, a beautiful glass centrepiece, mounted with silver, for flowers, and a biscuit caddy, similarly mounted. Mr. Miller, after thanking the friends for the proofs of their kindness which he and his partner in life had received, dwelt at length on the incidents of his six years' ministry in Huddersfield, expressed his earnest hope that the church he was about to leave might have continued peace and growing prosperity, and bade them an affectionate farewell. After several other addresses had been delivered, the meeting was brought to a close, not soon to be forgotten.

Correspondence.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In an editorial note to a letter of mine in your columns some weeks ago you remarked that the controversy on the Contagious Diseases Acts was not a desirable one for a family newspaper.

But I hope you will agree with me that the readers of the *Nonconformist* ought at least to know that this legislation has been recently condemned in strong terms by a unanimous vote of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland; by the Wesleyan Conference, who have also appointed a standing committee to deal with it in the future, and a deputation to wait on Mr. Gladstone; and by the Assembly of the United Methodist Free Church, as well as by other religious bodies. They ought to know that the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope, having had some experience of this hateful system of legalised prostitution, first refused the funds for carrying it on, and then passed a Repeal Act which has quite recently received the Royal Assent. They ought to know that Mr. Childers' very small majority at the recent election for Pontefract was in no small measure owing to the feeling roused there against these Acts, and the Government which maintains them. A correspondent of the *Times* estimates that Mr. Childers's majority would have been two or three times as large but for this cause. They ought to know that steps are being taken to ensure that this shall be made an election question through the length and breadth of the land; that earnest men of diverse views on other matters are arranging to lay aside their differences until this vital question is settled, and our rulers are made to understand that we are not yet prepared to sanction and legalise prostitution in our midst.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

HENRY J. WILSON.

Pitsmoor, Sheffield, Sept. 16, 1872.

CHURCH FINANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Now that churches are entering upon another year's work, and the question of "ways and means" must be of moment to them, I venture to present a very brief statement of some recent events bearing on this subject, and to furnish a few facts which show the power of weekly offering, where it is intelligently and heartily practised.

Recent Earnest Measures towards Systematic Giving.—1. The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland was seriously invited in May, by the Edinburgh Synod, to submit to the connected churches the urgent necessity of giving on Christian principles in order to their performing the work which God honours them to do. An influential commission has been appointed to devise practical measures for this purpose. 2. A gentleman has offered 1,000*l.* towards a fund for promoting this object in the United Presbyterian Church. The former movement arose from the inference—if the entire membership would give as some who store for God are found to do, what ample funds would be forthcoming for every humane and spiritual want! The latter measure sprang from a solemn conviction that systematic and proportionate storing for God will alone yield the funds required. 3. Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland have lately advocated 'weekly, fortnightly, or monthly giving to foreign missions as better adapted and more suitable and pleasant to the majority." 4. The ex-Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church preached his retiring sermon to the General Assembly in Belfast in May, from Mal. iii. 10, God's challenge of His people's liberality; and 1 Cor. xvi. 2, the New Testament method of liberality. 5. A retired officer casually sought a subscription from one who stores for God for Indian missions. The handsome response obtained won his attention to storing personally. Now he advocates it publicly. 6. To crown all, a prizé of 100*l.* has since been offered for the essay that shall show how best to separate the Church from the State, and to secure the adoption of the entire voluntary principle.

The following facts reveal the power of weekly offering. A letter headed, "A Visit to Ireland," and signed by Revs. A. M'Auslane, D.D., minister of Finsbury Chapel, and G. D. M'Gregor, minister of Paddington Chapel, said:—

Here is a specimen of what is done by one church where the weekly offering is systematically worked, and every member of which, with one exception, is not worth half-a crown beyond his or her weekly income. We give it just as we received it from the pastor. One, with wife and three children, contributes one shilling weekly. A second, with wife and five children, contributes one-and-sixpence weekly. A mother and her four daughters contribute two-and-sixpence weekly. Four factory girls contribute fourpence each weekly. An old woman, who obtains her living by washing, contributes threepence weekly. Such are five from the list before us, which contains nearly one hundred. Concerning the contributors the minister himself writes, "When their means and circumstances are considered, they contrast favourably with many others. Our regular contributions average thirty-two shillings per week, a very large amount for a congregation so small and so poor.

I am much mistaken if this church raised above 20*l.* a year before it practised weekly offering. 2. On Sunday, Sept. 1, in an iron chapel of three years' standing in East London, the minister announced "The weekly offering last Sunday was 9*l.* 7s. 8d., which was very good for holiday time. Many of you, my friends, I see at home, and I doubt not that the offering will be largely increased by what you will give for to-day and the season of your absence." The offering was taken from pew to pew. Everybody seemed to give something. 3. The Rev. A. M. Henderson wrote concerning his church, "Melbourne, Australia, June 18, 1872.—In two years and eight months we had paid for the church a sum of 16,000*l.*, and had raised besides 8,000*l.* for our own current expenses and other objects. We have no seat-rents. We do not even enforce upon persons to whom pews are allotted the use of the envelopes. The deacons and others appointed by them stand at the doors after every service with plates to receive the offerings of the congregation. This liberal system has yielded, and is yielding, over 40*l.* a week."

Dear Sir, yours truly,

Hackney, Sept. 13, 1872. JOHN ROSS.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers's visit to Havre on Saturday had quite a festive character, and was accompanied with many pleasant incidents. The President, after a cordial greeting from the inhabitants, received the civil and military authorities of Havre and the officers of the English squadron and the American man-of-war, the Shenandoah, warmly shaking hands with the captains. Salutes were fired by all these vessels. The English officers breakfasted with M. Thiers, and he afterwards paid a visit to the American vessel. The ports and jetties of Havre were crowded with people.

It is stated that M. Thiers will leave Trouville on the 19th inst., at midday, for Paris, where he will remain for some time at the Palace of the Elysée.

It is stated from Paris that the Republican and Radical party have resolved to celebrate the anniversary of the First Republic on the 22nd inst. by private dinners in Paris and the provinces. Several Radical deputies and Radical members of the Paris municipality will dine at the Palais Royal. M. Peyrat will be chairman, and 750 persons will be present. M. Gambetta will be present at a similar dinner at Marseilles or some other important southern city on the 21nd, and will deliver a speech.

It now appears that in the first financial half of 1872 the direct taxes in France produced 22,000,000 francs more than was estimated; while, on the other hand, the revenue from indirect taxes amounted to 88,000,000, less than was expected. A note is appended to the official statement explaining that the falling off was foreseen, and was caused by the laying in of large stocks in anticipation of the new tariff, and by smuggling; it being added that the stocks having now been consumed the revenue is rapidly increasing, and that there is reason to hope that a financial balance will be practically obtained next year.

M. de Bourgoing, the French Ambassador to the Holy See, will shortly return to his post. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, his instructions are to draw closer the friendly relations between France and the Pope, who will always meet in France with a respectful hospitality, but to avoid all that would savour of intermeddling with the general affairs of the Holy See.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration sat on Saturday, and made their award, of which the following is a summary:—"They unanimously find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Alabama. By a majority of the Italian, Swiss, Brazilian, and United States arbitrators against the arbitrator appointed by Great Britain, they find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Florida. And by a majority of the Italian, Swiss, and United States arbitrators against the arbitrators appointed by Great Britain and Brazil, they find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne. They unanimously decided that, in the cases in which Great Britain was held responsible, the acts of the tenders should be considered to follow the judgment given in regard to the cruisers to which they were attached. They decided that Great Britain was not responsible for the acts committed by the Georgia, or by any of the other Confederate cruisers except the three above named. They rejected altogether the claim of the United States Government for expenditure incurred in pursuit and capture of the cruisers. They decided that interest should be allowed, and have awarded a gross sum of 15,500,000 dols. in gold (about 3,229,166*l.* 13s. 4d.) in satisfaction and final settlement of all claims, including interest. The amount of the claims preferred before the tribunal, as appears from the revised statement of claims presented on the part of the United State, in April last, was 19,739,095 dollars in gold, to which was added a claim for expenses of pursuit and capture to the amount of 7,080,478 dollars, with interest at 7 per cent. on the whole amount for about ten years, or, in all, 45,500,000 dollars in gold (or about 9,479,166*l.* 13s. 4d.)."

The *Times* publishes the text of the award, which is signed by all the arbitrators except Sir A. Cockburn. A letter in the same paper from Geneva says:—"Sir A. Cockburn's judgment will not be ready quite yet. As you have already been informed by telegraph, he demurs to most of the decisions come to by the other judges. He admitted the Alabama claims, but nothing more. The claim for the Florida was voted by the four other members. That for the Shenandoah was voted by Messrs. Sclopis, Staempfli, and Adams, Viscount Itajuba and Sir A. Cockburn opposing it. The demands made on account of captures and damage by the other cruisers were rejected. The claim for the Georgia was very considerable in amount. The claims on account of the Shenandoah were admitted only from the date of her departure from Melbourne. The large claim made by the United States under the head of cost of pursuit and capture of the cruisers—expenses incurred in that service by the United States navy—was completely thrown out by the court, only Mr. Adams and Staempfli dissenting. The total American claim was between nine and ten millions sterling, including interest. This last item was claimed for ten years at seven per cent. The court cut it down to eight years at six per cent., which, if interest was to be paid at all, may be held to be no exaggerated award. It can be little, if at all, more than a fortnight ago that the Americans held out for twenty-four millions of dollars as a lump sum to settle all claims. This has finally been reduced, as you know, to fifteen-and-a-half millions of dollars. This includes everything; among other things, a claim for the losses of whalers, which, after being got ready and the crews engaged, were too frightened of the Confederate cruisers to start upon their projected voyage. According to the law of the United States, the sailors who had entered were entitled to three months' wages as compensation, and I believe there is some analogous law in England. At any rate, this claim was granted. There can be no doubt that, but for the retroactive effect of the new rules accepted by Great Britain, the whole of the claims must have been rejected by a majority of the court, if not unanimously. I am unable to give you the division in the case of each particular ship, but the claim for the Resolution was lost by the votes of Messrs. Cockburn, Itajuba, and Sclopis."

The *Swiss Times* gives the following account of Saturday's proceedings:—"The final session of the Court of Arbitration opened at noon to-day. The Arbitrators were all present, as also Sir Roundell Palmer, Professor Bernard, Mr. Evarts, General Cushing, and Mr. Adams. The Countess de Sclopis, the Viscountess d'Itajuba, Mrs. Davis, Lady Laura Palmer, Mr. Bowles, and the families of the Conseil d'Etat were also present in the reserved seats behind the Arbitrators. The secretary of the court read the minutes of the last meeting and award of the court in English. Fifteen and a half millions of dollars are awarded for the depredations of the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah, and their tenders. The other Confederate cruisers, such as the Georgia, are excluded from the award. Copies of the award are to be furnished to the Government and to the Conseil d'Etat to be preserved in the State archives. The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, stated that he had not been able to sign the award, and requested that his reasons for refusing to affix his signature might be entered on the record of the meeting. This request was unanimously acceded to. The Secretary, by order of the President, then declared the tribunal dissolved, and Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his honoured and valued colleagues on the good relations preserved throughout the session. The court then broke up, amid general congratulations. Photographs were exchanged between the members of the Court. The cannon on Promenade des Bastions fired a salute, the flag of Switzerland, England, and America being held aloft by artillerymen."

Count Sclopis made the following speech:—

Messieurs et Chers Collègues,—Our task is completed

and the Tribunal of Arbitration is at an end. While it existed the most friendly relations were constantly maintained among us. As regards myself, I cannot sufficiently express to you all the gratitude I owe you for the help you have rendered, by your forbearance and intelligence, in the exercise of the delicate functions with which you had intrusted me. We have had the satisfaction of witnessing the complete success of the first part of our work. Conceived simply in the sense of an official initiative, no more flattering praise could have been bestowed than that expressed by the two voices whose authority is the highest in the two Governments interested in the controversy. They admitted that we had acted as friends of the two Powers. Such, in fact, was the true and deep feeling that animated us. In the second part of our labour, confined entirely within the circle of judicial authority which had been conferred upon us by the Treaty of Washington, we devoted the most scrupulous care to our inquiries, observing at the same time absolute impartiality, so as not to deviate for a moment from the rules of justice and equity. The co-operation of the eminent jurists who assisted the two Governments, as well as that of the agents who represented them, rendered us efficient aid in this work. We are now happy to offer them our best thanks, and we carry with us the testimony of our conscience that we have not failed in our duty. We fervently trust that God will inspire all Governments with the constant and active thought of maintaining that which civilised nations invariably desire—that which in the order of the moral as well as the material interests of society is the chief of all blessings—peace. Our last words we must address to Geneva, that noble and hospitable city which has given us such a friendly reception. In bidding the city adieu, let us give the assurance that we shall never forget it. The tribunal thought it might be agreeable to the Government of the Republic to preserve in its achivs a memorial of what has occurred at the Hotel de Ville on this occasion. It has ordered that a copy of the decision, signed by all the members, be deposited among the achivs of the Council of State. In taking leave of this city we wish it all the happiness which it merits.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE AWARD.

The *New York Herald*, in reference to the Geneva award, says:—"Probably a more thorough imposition than the Treaty of Washington has never been palmed off as a great diplomatic triumph upon a credulous people. We have gained by it neither honour, credit, nor pecuniary advantage. The insignificant sum of sixteen or seventeen million dollars will probably be more than swallowed up in the counter awards to British subjects under the commission, and after payment of all the expenses incurred by our Government, will certainly leave us a loser as a mere matter of dollars and cents, as well as in honour, consistency, and reputation. The treaty leaves the bitterness and ill-feeling heretofore existing against England only aggravated by a sense that we have been worsted in diplomacy and over-reached by a hard-driven bargain."

The *World* says:—"We come out of court admitting we have unjustly abused Great Britain, and Great Britain comes out of court admitting she ought to indemnify a few of our citizens who suffered from the carelessness of some of her authorities. England can well afford to toss those paltry millions into the outstretched hands of the American President, who kneels to receive them."

The *Times* says that the award of the Court of Arbitration is the conclusion of the differences existing with Great Britain, and ought to be a cause of rejoicing to every man anxious for the advance of peace. The United States have gained three points, viz., a frank expression of regret on the part of Great Britain, her assent to the views of America with regard to the duties of neutrals, and, lastly, substantial damages. It would be nonsense to say that the Americans are satisfied with the result.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

The Emperor of Austria took his departure from Berlin on Wednesday evening, accompanied by the Emperor of Germany. The streets through which the two Emperors drove to the Gorlitz Railway Station were thronged with dense masses, who cheered the monarchs most cordially. The railway-station was brilliantly illuminated, the interior hall being lit up with Bengal fire. At eight o'clock both Emperors were ushered by the principal officers of the Court from the reception saloon to the platform, and most cordially took leave of each other, the Emperor Francis Joseph repeatedly embracing and kissing the Emperor as well as the Crown Prince.

The Czar left Berlin for the Crimea on Thursday morning at seven o'clock by the Eastern Railway. The Emperor William accompanied him part of the way. Both the Emperors occupied one carriage on their way to the railway-station, and, despite the wet weather and the early hour of the day, great numbers of persons were in the streets and at the windows, and warmly greeted the Imperial party.

Prince Gortschakoff has gone to Switzerland, stopping at Frankfort on his way. He is said to have told "an illustrious personage" that the exchange of ideas on the part of the various statesmen had led to a gratifying understanding on all questions; and the Prince added: "Above all, I am satisfied that nothing was written down."

Prince Albrecht, who was, it was thought, at the point of death while the emperors were at Berlin, is getting better. He is brother to the Emperor of Germany, and commanded a cavalry division during the late war.

A telegram of the 11th says:—"Again, last night at the palace, our ambassador was received with marked attention by all the three monarchs and their prime ministers. Lord Odo Russell has had no less than three visits from Prince Gortschakoff. Russian feeling towards India would seem to be very cordial."

The *Spener Gazette* publishes a long account of the reception given by Prince Bismarck to the deputation which presented the Imperial Chancellor with the honorary citizenship of Berlin. After alluding to the intimate relations which attached him to Berlin, and which rendered the bestowal of honorary citizenship especially valuable to him, the prince added that, although he stood in the service of the great, yet his heart did not beat less warmly for the citizen. Referring next to the development of urban commonalty and the great buoyancy of industry and commerce, the Chancellor remarked that by means of the festive events of the last few days confidence in the endurance of peace, which was nearly as valuable as peace itself, would be strengthened. After all the great events he had passed through, he would not object if history, for a time, would appear to be standing still. The high persons who had met in Berlin would not leave with disappointed expectations. No one had come with wishes that could not be acceded to by others. The meeting had not been called forth by aggressive intentions against any power, or in any direction whatsoever. The amicable personal interview of the Emperors would strengthen the confidence of friends in a lasting peace, and clearly show to enemies the difficulties they would have to encounter to disturb that peace. The population of Berlin had intuitively felt this, and given expression to the sentiment by their hearty manner of receiving and saluting the monarchs. Count Moltke in his speech also pointed out that the main point in connection with the imperial meeting was the increase of confidence in peace upon which, and with justice, the nation laid the chief importance of the event.

The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz*, commenting on the speech of Prince Bismarck on the meeting of the Emperors, says that the three monarchs who have within the last few days, in the face of Europe, and amid the joyful acclamations of their subjects, joined hands to maintain peace among the nations, may look with high satisfaction upon their action, from which beneficent results may be expected. The same paper points out that after the splendid festivities of the first days, the assembling of the three Emperors and the other princes assumed more and more the character of close and confidential intercourse as it responds to the real gist and importance of this remarkable meeting. Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy had almost daily conferences with Prince Bismarck, which, however, naturally bore a confidential character. According to the *Vienna Presse*, Russia and Prussia have expressed the most emphatic disapproval of all those aspirations in Austria which might be hostile to the State. At the conversations of the ministers no treaties were framed or protocols drawn up, still identical diplomatic communications will probably be made shortly. The strengthening of the authority of the State, the maintenance of the present condition of affairs, and the preservation of peace, are declared to have been the general objects of the meeting.

Relative to the political views of the three Emperors, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* supplies a few items of gossip:—

Their Majesties are reported, for one thing, to have watched with great interest the successful management of the Geneva Arbitration; and this may mean that we shall have an irresistible Court of Appeal established for all international affairs. But supposing the report to be correct, I fancy that what has been most admired by their Majesties is the close secresy of Geneva, and that until the proper time comes for an announcement of results, we shall be kept in the dark with unfailing care. A diplomatic circular is very likely to be issued, which will give assurances of the friendly and pacific feelings of their Majesties. Of course, the leading statesmen of the three Empires have not met without discussing politics. But it is one thing to have a private talk over any subject and quite another to prepare a formal document for public perusal. Whatever the statesmen of Austria and Germany might agree to in private, it would be hard to frame any declaration about the International to which Prince Bismarck would commit himself, or anything about the Church of Rome which Count Andrassy would advise his imperial master to publish. Declarations about France, such as many Germans would like to hear made, by way of inducing the French to give up all thought of revenge, are not to be considered for an instant where Austria and Russia are concerned. They do enough to discourage the French for the present by merely being seen in such close relations with Germany, and, moreover, there is not any pending question with which to bring France on the *tapis* at all. So we come to a simple declaration of goodwill among the three great Powers, leaving other points to their private agreement. How, for instance, could such matters as the opening of railways between Russian and Prussian Poland, or the reciprocal cessation of Polish and Pan-Slavic revivals by Austria and Russia be dealt with in a diplomatic circular? These points and many more have been possibly discussed and settled at the time I write, or may never be settled to the end of time. But they lie outside the sort of declaration which is expected in regard to the Imperial meeting at Berlin. The most that is likely to be added to the assurance of the friendly and pacific feelings of their Majesties is some expression of a wish that by frequent recourse to arbitration between independent Powers, the horrors of war may be as often as possible averted.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The new Chicago Directory gives no sign of the decadence of that city. It will contain 130,000 names, being 20,000 more than appeared last year. This number is believed to imply a population of 430,000.

WEST INDIAN HURRICANES.—Fearful hurricanes have swept over the Windward Islands. Numerous vessels have been wrecked and considerable damage done on the coast of Dominica. Ships were dashed to pieces, wharves broken, and many lives lost.

"COALS TO NEWCASTLE."—It is announced by telegram from Dunkirk that the proprietors of the Pas de Calais have undertaken to furnish English firms with 250,000 tons of coal, and that the shipment has already commenced. This is, it is stated, the first time that coal has ever been exported from Dunkirk to England.

THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.—It is stated that the private claims of the King of Hanover are in the course of settlement, and His Majesty is in treaty for the purchase of a considerable estate in England, where he will probably reside henceforth. He will retain the titular rank of King during his life, but the Crown Prince will only succeed to his title of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale.

SOMETHING LIKE EXPEDITION.—The Presbyterians in the district of Kyla, near Moruya, have, according to the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, just accomplished the feat of building a church in seven days. They have erected a handsome and commodious weatherboard church, seated for eighty persons. The materials were all cut, sawn, and put together in one week.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND HIS BRIDE.—The *Liberté* states that Mrs. Meriman, who has just become Father Hyacinthe's wife, is a Catholic, having renounced Protestantism some time ago. Father Hyacinthe preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion of her recantation. The *Avenir National* says:—"We are in a position to affirm that Mrs. Meriman, the widow to whom the Father is united, possesses a fortune of 75,000 dols. —that is to say, 375,000f."

A JESUIT CONDEMNED.—The other day the Jesuit Smaelen appeared before the Brussels Correctional Tribunal to answer the accusation of "violation of domicile." He had forced his way into the chamber of Professor Attmeyr, of the Brussels University, who, when on the point of death, had given express orders not to admit any priest of the Roman Church to his room. The Jesuit was sentenced to a fine of 100f., or one month's imprisonment in case of non-payment, and to the costs.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—According to the Abbés Guicheteau and Renaud, more than two hundred priests, including themselves, are about to follow the example of the Abbé Loyson, and to "demand from marriage a felicity which is permitted by the Bible." The Paris journals announce the appearance, in a few days, of a pastoral letter of Mgr. Guibert, addressed to the clergy of Paris, on the subject of the emotion produced in the Church by the new attitude of several priests. Similar publications are expected from the Bishops of Poitiers, Lucon, Grenoble, and Coutances.

THE JESUIT SCANDAL.—The *République Française* says that the Public Prosecutor is appealing against the judgment in the case of Father Dufour and the Vicomtesse de Valmont, which turns, not on a question of fact, but on a point of law—namely, that a train in motion is not a public place. Contrary precedents have, he says, been established by the tribunals of Paris, Aix, and Marseilles. The Father has been sent from Brest to another Jesuit settlement in the Loire Inférieure. Though acquitted by the Correctional Court, the *Electeur of Finistère* tells us he has fallen into disgrace with his order.

THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.—A New York letter, dated Sept. 4th, says:—"At a single bound summer has given place to autumn. During the last week in August we were broiling, with the glass in the daytime running up as high as 87 deg. in the shade; since September set in we have been shivering, with the mercury rushing down to a trifle above 50 deg., with a frigid norther, which makes fires and overcoats a positive delight. The air is crisp and bracing, the stars shine out with the brilliancy of a frosty night, and the maples are turning to gold and scarlet. The cold snap cannot, of course, last much longer, and plenty of charming weather is in store for us up to the end of October, but the sudden fall of the temperature has been extraordinary, and has caught us, to our discomfort, wholly unprepared."

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES OF THE ROMISH CLERGY.—A writer in the *Temps* gives an interesting description of Lourdes, where there is a grotto in which the Virgin once appeared. This spot stands on the banks of the river Gave, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and is now being visited by some 4,000 pilgrims a day. A great many sick persons and cripples resort to this grotto, and drink immense quantities of sacred water. Sometimes miraculous cures are effected by the water, which in other instances just as miraculously kills people; and there are some persons who go away half cured, and who take water home with them to complete the remedy. The correspondent of the *Temps*, who writes in the most sober manner, speaks of a woman who was deaf, and who was not to be cured by any amount of water; but one of the priests of the place had the happy idea to dip her earrings in the sacred mud of the grotto, and she immediately recovered her lost senses. This, and some other cures, were effected whilst he was at Lourdes. He remarks, however, that whenever the Virgin appears, there are many people to relate the splendour of her robe and the celestial beauty of her mien; but when it comes to what the Mother

of God said, the answer is invariably the same, "she desired that a chapel should be built where she was seen."

VISIT OF THE SHAH TO EUROPE.—It seems actually decided that the Shah of Persia will visit Europe in the early spring of next year. A telegraphic communication has been received at Teheran which announces the fact as certain, in spite of the desperate opposition offered by the Conservatives of the Court, who are frightened out of their wits by the thought that the kingdom may be left without a Padishah. His Majesty, however, will have his own way, and official preparations on an immense scale are being made for the voyage. We can hardly wonder that the Tories of Teheran are nervous about the project, considering that for two thousand three hundred and fifty-two years no monarch of the Persians has visited our continent. The last sovereign of the land who undertook the journey was Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. His present Majesty will certainly not come hither with anything like the retinue of that king, who led a host of 5,283,220 souls as far as Sepias and Thermopylæ—a feat which by itself throws all our modern achievements in the way of enormous armies and commissariats into the shade.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FLEEING FROM MILITARY SERVICE.—The German Government continues to be much disquieted by the large dimensions of the emigration to America. It is stated that, according to "authentic advices from Berlin, the numbers are growing in such proportions that by the 1st of January the figures will be double what they were in the years preceding the late war. As usual, the bulk of the emigrants are young men anxious to avoid military service. It was in reference to this movement that the circular from the War Minister, by the Emperor's orders, was issued last July. As it has seemingly had no appreciable effect in checking the ever-widening stream, a second circular, couched in more threatening terms than the first, has just been issued. It recalls to the youths in question that they make themselves liable to the severest penalties by the course they adopt, and if they persist in it, they will be treated as outlaws for life. At the same time, a special service is being instituted for the more effective surveillance and supervision of the districts from which the emigrants mainly come. But, in spite of all this the emigration to America has been only slightly affected.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A TRYING POSITION.—The *Indépendance de l'Est* relates that at a village near Florenville (Luxembourg), a gentleman walking along the side of a wood saw some bees swarming on a straggling branch of an oak tree. He went to fetch a hive, and returned with a woodcutter named Guiot, who climbed the tree, and, sitting astride of the branch, cut off the extremity of it, upon which the swarm hung. An unexpected result followed; instead of falling to the ground, the swarm dispersed, and, rising like a whirlwind, settled on the head of the unlucky Guiot, who was still sitting on the branch forty-five feet from the ground. The bystanders shuddered. Surely, they thought, he will be seized with giddiness, and, tortured by a thousand stings, he must fall to the ground! But Guiot called up all his strength of mind, and remained perfectly still till the swarm had formed two long wreaths hanging from his temples, and waving as he moved; then, half blinded by the insects, which also covered his face and body, he contrived to descend from his elevated position, taking the greatest care not to irritate this living mantle. When he arrived on *terra firma* a hive was placed on his shoulder, but three hours elapsed before the bees would take possession of their new home. When this happy change was effected the poor woodcutter's wild delight testified to the intensity of the anxiety and discomfort he had endured.

THE SWISS SEASON.—As railways go on increasing, however, even where a few years ago they were deemed impossible, the day may yet come when it shall be possible to "do" all Switzerland in a summer. They have made a railway up the Righi, and they have a tremendous project of a mountain line not far from Thun. The newest thing I have lately seen in the way of Swiss railways is a short line of five kilomètres which connects the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and certainly saves travellers both time and trouble, by replacing a bit of coach-road which used to seem very tedious. It is proposed to prolong it to Brienz, and also—which some will regret—along the side of the lake or a little higher, to Thun. It seems almost a profanation to disturb the heavenly stillness of that charming lake by the rattle of the rail, and to mingle the horrid scream of the whistle with the tinkle of the cattle-bells and the songs of the mountaineers. The thing is to be done, however, so it is useless to grumble. The Swiss find such flocks of travellers annually pouring into their country that they naturally do all in their power to facilitate their journeys. This is said to be the best year Switzerland has known as regards the influx of tourists. July and August are generally considered the full season, but the fine weather we have hitherto had in September has prolonged it. Interlachen, an increased and increasing place, and, even when overcrowded, a most enjoyable spot, has been put sorely to its shifts this year to accommodate its visitors. The natives looked pleased and prosperous, as if a good many English sovereigns and American dollars had passed through their hands and into their pockets, and, as at Chamouni and in many other places, they have tales to tell of the devices resorted to for the lodging and bedding of supernumerary travellers who arrived, clamorous for accommodation, when every possible nook seemed already filled up. The rush is now a little slackened.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS AT GHENT.—The last detachment of English riflemen reached Ghent early on Sunday morning. The force, about 900 strong, attended Divine service near the railway-station, and afterwards proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville. They were there received by the Burgomaster, who welcomed the volunteers of all countries visiting Belgium. He reminded his hearers that during the Franco-German war England came to the assistance of Belgium. He allud e to the peaceful arbitration of the questions pending between England and America, and concluded by presenting medals in memory of the riflemen's visit. Mr. Gourley thanked the town of Ghent for its brilliant reception, and said the English people strongly sympathised with the Belgians. The march through the town was a triumphal progress. An immense crowd lined the route, and bouquets and flowers were thrown from the windows. In the evening the city gave a monster Volksconcert in the Marché aux Grains, a vast square in the centre of the town. The performers consisted of 300 pupils of the Royal Society of the Melomanes, who were accompanied by the splendid band of the Guides. The principal feature in the programme was the singing of an ode of welcome, composed for the occasion. The ode is written, and was sung, in the Flemish language. The last stanza is written in the metre of the English National Anthem, and was sung to that tune by the 300 voices, the band clashing in with an accompaniment of trumpets, cymbals, and drums. When the familiar strains arose the crowd cheered enthusiastically, and would not be satisfied till the ode was repeated. At night the town was illuminated, and there were immense crowds in the streets. On Monday morning, the King and Count of Flanders arrived at Ghent, and the foreign riflemen were paraded on the banks of the river, when the king and his staff rode along the ranks. The Garde Civique and about 5,000 regular troops were on the opposite bank of the river. The king then rode to the Place d'Armes, and all the troops marched past. His Majesty had an enthusiastic reception.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Congress of this association was opened at Plymouth on Wednesday, when Lord Napier and Ettrick delivered the inaugural address. He first glanced at the passing of two of the chief social measures of last session, viz., the Public Health Act and the Scotch Education Act; and having pointed out the principal features of the latter statute, quoted from the report of the Committee of Council, illustrating the progress of national instruction in England, and bespoke for the Act of 1870 a patient, silent, and sympathetic trial. While he did not regard the Public Health Act as possessing the character of finality or completeness, he did not doubt that this measure and the educational enactments for the two kingdoms would give an impulse to works of progress highly valued by social reformers. The noble lord then proceeded to discuss the tenure of real property, and to this he devoted a considerable portion of his address. Recognising the fact that there were exceptional features in the social and political condition of the country, he reviewed the expedients which might be proposed to correct the supposed evils attached to the excessive concentration of real property, with a view of ascertaining what could be adopted for present action, and what should be definitively or temporarily laid aside. The measures required by England, he said, are to be found in the removal of laws which act as an impediment to the division and improvement of landed property or as an instrument for its consolidation, in the institution of authorities and regulations by which the proprietor of land may be enabled and obliged to perform his duty by the land, and especially by the labouring poor settled upon it; and in the encouragement of private and commercial enterprise, in facilitating the acquisition of real property by the honest and industrious labourer and mechanic. In the absence of any positive prescription conveying the land to the eldest son in case of intestacy, there would remain a powerful customary prepossession to transmit the land in the same way by testamentary disposition; and even in cases in which the prepossession was not acted upon, considerable power would be exercised by capital derived from the profits of trade, in arresting the division of land, and in reconsolidating it in new combinations. It still, however, appeared to the president that the abolition of the rights of primogeniture would be beneficial. Although the proprietor would, in the majority of instances, and especially in the beginning of the new system, destine his landed estate to his eldest son, with a pecuniary provision in favour of the younger children, there would be a gradual tendency towards a different practice. In the case of large properties, composed of scattered portions, and comprising several residences, the abolition of inheritance by primogeniture would prompt the disposal of subordinate estates to younger children by will, with one of two results—either the estate would remain with the younger child, in which case it would have the benefit of residency and personal supervision, or it would be transferred by sale, in which case it would have the benefit of the outlay of capital which is commonly attached in this country to change of ownership, and the benefit in many cases of residency too. Moreover, the abolition of the rights of primogeniture would probably in the long run more than counteract the consolidating faculty of capital, the influences producing division would vanquish the influences producing exaggeration. Lord Napier continued:—"If we turn from the consideration of the power exerted by primogeniture and entail in consolidating land, to contemplate the effect of those laws on the social constitution of the labouring classes, it must, I think, be admitted that the mere size of estates in which primogeniture is chiefly operative has no pernicious results. On the contrary, the greatest estates are often the best ordered. It is rather the law of entail which acts as a bar to social amelioration. The condition of life-ownership has not always and everywhere prevented the development of cultivation, the improvement of farm-buildings, or the reconstruction of the habitations of the poor. In the south of Scotland a stranger would find it difficult to discriminate from the aspect of the fields, the state of the fences, or the quality of the buildings between the land which is free and the land which is bound. He might be shown estates under strict destinations, where every habitation has been rebuilt in a single generation by the intelligence, philanthropy, and taste of a life-landlord; and he might be shown lands purchased as an investment, in which improvements of this nature have been restricted to a bare commercial necessity. Or he might see an entailed estate which is a model of order lying contiguous to one which is a picture of social desolation and neglect." The President next pointed out how much yet remained to be done for the agricultural labourer, and in the matter of cottages he hoped much might be done by rural building societies. His lordship's address was attentively heard, and that portion of it which appealed for a fair trial to the Education Act was applauded. The part relating to the land laws was heard in silence.

Sir Stafford Northcote, without concurring in all the opinions advanced by their President on the land question, expressed his conviction that no more interesting address had been delivered by any previous President. Too great prominence could not be given at the present moment to the question of the proprietary rights in land.

LAW REFORM.

On Thursday the Attorney-General, as President of the Jurisprudence section, delivered an address on Law Reform. After some personal allusions to the charges made against him of being a lethargic know-nothing, and caring less about the law, he proceeded to his actual subject. He owned that, with some exceptions, the English law, like the English people, was unscientific; it did not bear the impress of one great mind, nor was it the production of one great act of legislation. Englishmen were too fond of boasting of their practical character and despising system; this was the cause of much slovenly legislation and tolerance of eccentric barbarism in our laws and customs. This peculiarity must be noted and allowed for by every law reformer. If things worked fairly well Englishmen left them alone; thus our law had come to be regulated by a multitude of decisions, many of them utterly worthless. A digest would, therefore, be comparatively worthless, and the true remedy was a code. A code cuts the knot which a digest leaves to be disentangled, and combines clearness and simplicity, the two main elements in all good law. He himself believed a code to be practicable, fortifying his opinion by a reference to the Code Napoleon, the English code for India, and the New York code. These examples are enough to show the possibility at least of an English code, but it will never be made by taking young barristers in no large practice, and telling them to make digests of different heads of the law. Such work is waste of time and money, and has led lately to dispute and heartburnings much to be regretted. A code, if it is to be made, must be made by the first lawyers in the country—men of power and authority sufficient, not merely to digest the law, but, if need be, to make it. The code of Justinian was made by the greatest lawyers of the empire; so was the "Code Napoleon," so was the code of New York. To pass a code by a clause through the Houses of Parliament is utterly impracticable. To pass a code, as bodies of statutes have often passed, made by competent men, and submitted to Parliament and acquiring the force of the law if Parliament does not dissent, choose your men and pay them properly, and a code, whether of law or procedure, is perfectly attainable. It would be the best return the country ever received for the expenditure of its money, and there would be no difficulty raised by any Chancellor of the Exchequer, certainly not by the present one. Take three men, or if you please four, of the very highest position. As a stipulation give them, if they have not it already, the rank of privy councillors and the salary of judges; make their services in the preparation of the code count judicial, and give them, if not otherwise entitled to it, at the expiration of their labours the pension of a judge. Whether the opportunity might be taken to make one system of law for the three kingdoms is a question for politicians rather than jurists. If a full code could not be framed different branches of the law might be certified, and a gradual fusion thus arrived at. He proposed himself to deal next year in that way with the law of evidence. The Attorney-General then proceeded to discuss the question of a final court of appeal. His own suggestion was that a

court of eight members should be formed, in which Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies should be represented, and of which all existing law lords should be *ex-officio* and unpaid members; that it should sit during all the present legal terms, and have sittings in two divisions if necessary. The ex-Lord Chancellors and Chief Justices, with pensions, whether maintained at their present rate or reduced, as he thought they might be, should be retained until some given age—70 or 75, perhaps until a permanent incapacity—as members of the court of appeal. He disapproved of the scheme of making county courts do the work of the superior tribunals, and advocated the retention of the system of circuits. He also strongly insisted on the necessity of having a Minister of Justice; and concluded with an amusing description of the difficulty of arousing any interest in law reform in the present House of Commons.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Hastings was the President of the Education Section, and here the special question set down for discussion was, "How far does recent legislation render new regulations necessary for the training of Teachers in Elementary Schools?" A paper upon this was read by Mr. Chatfeild Clarke. Statistics, he said, would appear to prove that the training colleges would not be able to meet the growing necessities of the country, both as to the number and to the class of teachers, and that there was no defensible ground for promoting and extending denominational institutions at the cost of the State, and on principles opposed to the convictions of many classes of the community. His proposal was that there should be a national training college established in the metropolis by the Government, opened to all, upon due examination, under such regulations that the very best education and training should be given unconnected with any section of the Christian Church, the Government were merely to provide the buildings and a grant to Queen's scholars, to be apportioned partly for education and partly for maintenance; the students were to have the power of living in boarding-houses belonging to denominations, if desired, or with parents, or in lodgings. A discussion followed, in which several speakers agreed with Mr. Clarke in considering the establishment of such a college as he proposed most desirable. Mr. Hastings added, that using the word religious in its widest and proper application, he did not see why such an institution should not be religious.

Mr. Holland read a paper of peculiar interest, by Miss Hierte, of Stockholm, upon the high schools of Denmark, in which instruction is imparted to men and women of the farming class, between the ages of 16 and 35, who reside in the schools during certain months of the year for that purpose, working the remainder.

FEEDING SCHOOLS.

A good deal of interest was excited in Miss Carpenter's paper, in the Repression of Crime Section, on the question whether the establishment of industrial day-schools was desirable. She urged that as there were a number of children whose parents could not afford to pay for their education, but whom it was not advisable to take away absolutely from their home, school boards should be empowered to pay for their maintenance at day-schools, where they should be fed. She demonstrated that it would only cost 1s. or 1s. 6d. per head a week, and added that an experiment at Bristol had shown that the children would thrive wonderfully on the fare which could be provided for that sum. Such a system would give the children training suitable to their condition, and the rates would not be more burthened than at present. In the end a great saving to the country would be effected. Mr. Baker described an industrial day-school at Gloucester which had been in successful operation fifteen years, and the children attending which earned a good meal every day by gardening. Colonel Ratcliffe said such schools had worked well in Birmingham, and he spoke strongly in favour of their general establishment. Lady Bowring thought if these schools were to be placed under the jurisdiction of school boards a larger infusion of the female element into those boards would be desirable. Ladies would be specially useful in superintending industrial education, and primary needlework might be taught boys, and instruction in simple cooking would be useful to both sexes. Mr. Herbert Stafford was strongly in favour of Miss Carpenter's plan. The only difficulty was lest they should lead working-class parents to ignore their responsibility. Mr. M. Whitwill, Bristol School Board, hoped the earliest opportunity would be seized to amend the Education Act, so as to foster the establishment of such schools, and to permit school boards to make grants for their maintenance. Miss Carpenter, replying, said she was convinced the class for whom feeding schools were intended could only be got at in this way. Mr. Lowe had refused assistance except as payment for results, but it was unfair to expect ordinary educational results; children had to be civilised before they were educated. The chairman said the Education Act showed that Parliament recognised its duty in this matter, and desired to do it. If experience proved that the street Arabs could not be reached by means of the School Board, Parliament would, no doubt, try what could be done in spite of Mr. Lowe and his desire for results. The other department sitting was that of Health, the special question for discussion being, What are the principles on which a comprehensive measure for the improvement of the Sanitary Laws should be based?

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

A densely crowded meeting of working men (3,000 being present) was held at the Albert Hall, Plymouth, on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Social Science Congress. Lord Napier and Ettrick presided. Mr. Hastings spoke on the subject of education. He asked the working men of Plymouth to give their hearty support to the Elementary Education Act, and to all those who were called upon to administer it. The Attorney-General, who followed, adverting to the habits of the working men, said that they only did that to a certain extent which the upper classes were accustomed to do sixty years ago. Although, of course, that did not justify the practice of intemperance, it was a good reason why they should all be candid, charitable, and generous in construing the lives and actions of others. Speaking on the subject of the amendment of the law, he assured the meeting that those amendments were not made with a view of benefiting the legal profession, but the people. He advised them, amid great laughter, to keep out of the hands of the lawyers. Dr. Acland urged upon the working men the necessity of preserving their health, one of the great means of which was the appointment of good men to carry out sanitary matters in towns. Mr. A. Rooker urged the working men to encourage education and good sanitary and social legislation by making use of the franchise which had been extended to them. Sir J. Bowring, who was enthusiastically received, introduced himself as one who flattered neither crowns nor crowds, and then offered advice respecting the formation of working men's clubs. He then told a good Chinese story for the purpose of impressing on his audience the necessity of inculcating the spirit of self-examination, promising, on the experience of a Chinese sage, that if they found they told more truths than lies, and performed more good deeds than mischievous ones, they would have most sweet and pleasant dreams. An incidental fact that he was eighty years of age was loudly applauded. Mr. Morrison, M.P., referred to the strikes and the increase of wages, as having a great deal to do with the present high price of provisions. He urged the working men to form productive co-operative associations, save their money, and become their own employers. Lord Napier and Ettrick urged the meeting not to attach exaggerated importance to political measures. The Mayor of Plymouth proposed, and the Mayor of Devonport seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble lord for presiding, the Mayor of Plymouth remarking that such a crowded meeting for such a purpose had never before been held in Plymouth.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

In the Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law Department, the Attorney-General presiding, the Rev. Dr. Stock commenced the business by reading a paper on the special question, "Can a Court of International Arbitration be founded with a view to avoid war? and if so, in what way?" The reverend gentleman said that although a scheme of international arbitration might be regarded as Utopian, he believed its realisation was practicable. He proposed that an international congress should settle the constitution of the court; that the court, when formed, should consist of a representative from each nation; that effect should be given to the decision of the court by declaring any nation that refused to accept its decision an international outlaw, and the withdrawal of other nations from diplomatic intercourse with the offender. The approaching motion of Mr. Henry Richard, in the House of Commons, was earnestly commended to the attention of all philanthropists. An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hodgkin, though not so sanguine as Dr. Stock, expressed an opinion that Christian philanthropy would ultimately partially, if not wholly, lead to the rejection of war as a settlement of disputes. Mr. Rooker believed that a strong declaration on the part of such a court would go a long way in many instances to prevent war. Mr. Fowler, M.P., would rejoice to see an international tribunal as a substitute for war, but conceived that all efforts to secure perpetual peace would be futile until the war spirit of the continent had been suppressed. Dr. Waddilove considered the scheme chimerical, and did not believe it would ever be productive of practical results. Mr. Lavilliere thought war might to a considerable degree be prevented by the adoption of this system, but to say that it would do so altogether was an exaggeration. Other gentlemen having spoken, Dr. Stock replied, and the discussion terminated.

Mr. Durant, founder of the work of the Red Cross in Europe, and of the diplomatic convention of Geneva, followed with a similar paper. The Attorney-General thought the question under discussion should be answered in the negative, because although States could enter into contracts with each other, there was no law, and consequently no court, by which such contracts could be enforced.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

The Economy and Trade Section was presided over by Sir John Bowring. Sir Baldwyn Leighton read a paper on the subject of "How to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer." Improved farming, he said, had merged many small holdings which had been of great value to the labourer, and he advised owners not to be too hasty in improving away all these small holdings. (Applause.) It was a serious thing to do away with the two or three acres of common land attached to the cottages. It was to the distinct interest of both landlord and tenant to improve the status and quality of their men. He advocated, first, having two or three grades of workmen according to efficiency; second, piecework; third, industrial profits or payments by results; fourth, good cottages and large gardens (applause); fifth, land to keep a cow; sixth, co-operation farms for the labourers; seventh, migration and emigration, which was greatly required in some of the southern counties; eighth, an improved poor law administration. Mr. Malley, barrister, read a paper on the same subject, suggesting that even on a very limited scale the character and position of a sharer in the profits of his own labour should be given to the labourer, first on probation, and then continuously, if he proved industrious, persevering, exercised prudence, and practised sobriety. Mr. William Morris, of Swindon, said that after looking into the matter as a poor-law guardian, he had come to the conclusion that the after-dinner utterances of bishops, lords, and dukes, denouncing agitation, showed most plainly that they knew nothing beyond the mere outside of the question. (Laughter.) He contended everyone was justified in endeavouring to reduce the poor-rates, which were kept up by the poor wages given to the labourers. He characterised out-door relief as a huge pawnshop, where men and women bartered away their independence. In the discussion, the Rev. B. Lambert considered the combination amongst agricultural labourers was just as wise or unwise as it was amongst employers. He was sorry that men of Sir B. Leighton's mind were in the minority. Mr. Edward Jenkins, in an elaborate speech, defended the formation of labourers' unions, and advocated the starting of industrial partnerships between farmers and their labourers. Sir R. Torrens, M.P., insisted that what the labourers wanted was, to be put in a position of independence, and not to be treated as children or as persons of the lowest grade. Mr. Bastard pointed out that in most villages it would be impossible for all the labourers to keep a cow, as there would not be sufficient land for them. He would like to see a co-operative shop in every district, as that would be the means of doing away with credit. (Applause.) Mr. Stranges, Secretary of the West of England Agricultural Labourers' Association, insisted that what the men wanted was an object in life. He mentioned what the union had done in order to remove surplus labourers from the districts they occupied to places where they were wanted. Mr. Henry Clark, barrister, contended that the reason the farmers did not raise the wages of their men was because they had not proper security for their capital, and this must be given by legislative enactment. Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., referred to the great advance of wages given to labourers within the last twenty years, and Mr. C. S. Reade, M.P., pointed to instances where steady men had been able to rise from labourers to tenant farmers. He objected to going back to the vicious system of the old poor law of paying the labourer according to the number of children he had. Mr. Morrison, M.P., advocated the principle of co-operative farming, observing that it would require very great care in experimenting that way, and although he hoped to see it spread he did not hope so see this take place too rapidly.

THE EXCURSION.

Saturday was a slack day. Some of the sections were prematurely deserted, for there was a trip to Mount Edgcumbe at two o'clock; and the Mayor of Plymouth had asked those who wished to see the Town Hall and assize courts to meet him and the architect there. These municipal buildings promise to be very imposing as well as serviceable, and are, moreover, in the centre of the town. The *Daily News* correspondent says of them:—

The old church of St. Andrew has a fine tower, and the new buildings have been arranged in two blocks, with a wide space between them, so that they form a kind of quadrangle, of which the church forms one end, the new buildings form each a side, and the remaining side is an open street. The buildings are in the early pointed style, and are constructed of granite and Devonian limestone, with Portland stone facings. On one side are the municipal buildings, with council-chamber and all the needful offices for town business; on the other side is the great hall, to seat 2,500 persons, and two smaller halls for assize business, with all the usual appliances of police and assize courts. This building has a tower 180 feet in height. I believe I am right in saying that these very handsome buildings will be paid for out of the profits of the water supply, which is in the hands of the Corporation, and from other sources of existing revenue, and will not add a single farthing to the borough rates.

The trip to Mount Edgcumbe was a little marred by some showers.

The whole of the gardens and grounds were thrown open, and tea was served in the orangery. The charm of Mount Edgcumbe is the variety of its beauty. From the landing place a broad greensward sweeps up to the house, with an avenue of noble trees on each side covering the carriage road. But the great charm of Mount Edgcumbe is the view from the lofty ground behind the house. The whole Sound, with Hamoaze and the Tamar, as far as Saltash-bridge on one side, and from Catwater round to Mewstone on the other side, lies out like a map, with the thin line of the breakwater keeping out the Atlantic waves. All along the far horizon lie the Dartmoor and Cornwall hills, and between them and the infinitely varied line of coast are the three towns, with their churches, and columns and fortifications, and, most prominent of all, the fine buildings of the Victualling Yard. On the water are vessels of all kinds, from the grand old wooden walls in the Hamoaze, and the huge merchant steamer, to the fishing vessels,

yachts, and pleasure boats, which give a singular air of life and animation to the scene.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The address of Saturday was given, in the Repression of Crime Section, by the president of that section, Mr. Kennaway, M.P. It was a very careful review of the position of the criminal question as it was left by the Prison Congress which lately met in London. Mr. Kennaway anticipated nothing but good from a congress in which the representatives of some four-and-twenty nations or governments were assembled, and which enabled them to compare criminal systems through the agency of the very men who administer them; but he strongly dissented from some of its conclusions. It thought only of the criminal, and overlooked society. Mr. Kennaway maintained, amid the apparent sympathy of his audience, that we have not only to consider the reformatory effect of punishment on the thirty per cent. of the perpetrators of crime who are discovered and punished, but must also look to its deterrent effect on the seventy per cent. who are never found out at all. He also pleaded for the employment by Government of the convicts in such work as that carried on at the Pimlico factory, and feared that now Portland Breakwater was finished, and the works at Chatham were drawing towards completion, there would be difficulty in finding work to keep the convict establishments going. As to industrial employments, he advocated that Government work should be preferred to any work that competed with trade outside the prisons. Reviewing the legislation of last session, he expressed approval of the rejection by the House of Commons of Mr. Gilpin's motion for the abolition of capital punishment.

Mr. Vivian read a paper on Trade Prisons, recommending the extension, for short term convictions, of the system of industrial occupation adopted with such good results in regard to penal servitude. The principal obstacle to this was the various occupations of prisoners in county gaols, which he suggested might be remedied by classification, if groups were formed, so that the several trades would occupy different prisons. Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, with Dartmoor, and public works for agricultural labourers and masons, would thus accommodate all the criminal tailors, shoemakers, and mechanics ,mat-making and oakum-picking being reserved for the non-descripts. He had no fear of this feeble competition injuriously affecting a nation that had adopted free trade; on the contrary, political economy taught us that the cost of every prisoner maintained in idleness by the county rates was a deduction from the wage fund, which inevitably threw a free labourer out of employment.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Raper, citing his Lancashire experience, strongly deprecated the making of prison life so endurable that women in that county preferred to go to the Salford Hundred Gaol, with all its comforts, to the expense of going to Southport, Blackpool, and all other seaside places. (A laugh.) Mr. Safford dissented from Mr. Raper's opinion, so far as it applied to prisons generally. Mr. W. Saunders drew a picture of the treatment of the convicts at Portland as he had witnessed it. He saw them at dinner, and wished he could have joined them; for they had capital meat and potatoes, and plenty of it, and so solicitous was the governor that the men under his charge should be satisfied, that in the course of the dinner he asked them whether they had any complaint to make respecting the quality of the food, whereupon one man got up and said he had a piece of gristle in his meat—(a laugh)—another a bad potato. (Loud laughter.) The panacea he (Mr. Saunders) would commend was to work criminals as hard as you can, and not to feed them better than labourers were fed outside prisons or convict establishments. Colonel Radcliffe and the chairman agreed in their experience that things were not so pleasant as Mr. Saunders made them appear; on the contrary, the regulations were of a stringent character, and convicts, as a rule, had not much too eat, and had very hard work to do. Mr. Barwick Baker argued that prison industrial labour did not seriously interfere with trade interests outside. Even if it did, in the case of mat-making, for example, the effect might only be to drive the manufacturers to more profitable employment.

SOCIAL EVILS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

In Section B. Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, read a paper in which he complained that in consequence of certain exceptions made by the Home Secretary in the case of several large brick and tile-making establishments, the Brickfields Children's Act of 1871 was practically nullified, children being still employed in a most cruel and objectionable manner. He also complained of the manner in which the Factories and Workshops Act was carried out in various districts, and said that very frequently the present system of inspection was a mere farce. This was partly the result of employing inexperienced men as sub-inspectors, men who, however able and efficient in other respects, knew little or nothing of the details of industrial life.

Mr. H. Whiteford read a paper on Mendicity, Repression, and Charity Organisation, particularly pointing out a defect in the poor-law administration, since no distinction was made between paupers who became so by misconduct and those whom misfortune had driven into that state.

Mr. Safford described a visit he had made to the common lodging-houses in Plymouth, and compared them to those of London. He found more order and decency, and was not a little surprised to find so many of the occupants engaged in industrial occupations. The rooms were rather crowded, and there was insufficient separation between sleeping apartments that ought to be distinctly separated. There were very few thieves there, yet he again learned the old lesson, that in all these places there should be no mixing of the merely unfortunate with the professional vagrant. He regretted a disposition on the part of the Charity Organisation Societies to discourage refuges for the destitute, and hoped they would do something more towards helping the unfortunate workman in getting tools for him to start work, rather than giving him relief. The commercial element was far better for such men than the charitable one in all cases of the kind.

In the Economy and Trade section, Mr. Alsager H. Hill read a paper on "Some existing impediments to the free circulation of labour, with suggestions for their removal." Mr. Hill first called attention to the abnormal amount of pauperism in the metropolis, the Midlands, and the agricultural counties, even in prosperous seasons like the present. In the agricultural counties it was urged that a certain portion of the population was in winter kept in employment rather by the generosity of the farmers than by the industrial requirements of the district. Without entering on the general question of pauperism, Mr. Hill enumerated as the most important impediments to the free circulation of labour—(1) the extreme ignorance of the mass of the people both of local geography and local industries—an ignorance which could only be removed by slow processes; (2) the operation of the poor law, both by its law of settlement, and its make-believe labour-tests; (3) the dearness of locomotion from one part of the country to another; (4) the too strictly local character of provident and friendly societies, by which industrial energy is checked even among the best labourers. By way of remedies for these evils Mr. Hill suggested the wider diffusion of information on the condition and requirements of the labour market in town and country, the gradual abolition of the law of settlement and closer limitation of outdoor relief, the amalgamation or nationalisation of friendly or benefit societies, and the establishment of cheap return tickets granted to workmen for periods of a month or more. Such tickets had already been granted for pleasure purposes, and he did not see why they should not equally be issued for industrial purposes.

On Monday the association held its sectional meetings in Devonport, where every facility for that purpose was afforded.

Epitome of News.

On Thursday evening the Queen gave a ball to the tenants, servants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates, and Her Majesty and the royal family were present for part of the time.

The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle in November.

On Saturday afternoon the Princess of Wales, with the royal children, arrived at Marlborough House from Denmark. Her royal highness was met at Charing-cross station by the Prince of Wales.

Extensive preparations are being made at Leeds for the reception of Prince Arthur, who is about to visit that town for the purpose of opening a new public park. His royal highness is expected to arrive at Leeds on Wednesday night, and will be the guest of the Earl of Harewood.

It is announced in the *Court Circular* of September 10 that Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sumner, Mr. Edwin Lascelles, and Mr. Stanley have been presented to the Queen.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute arrived at their residence in the Isle of Bute on Thursday. His lordship still wore his arm in a sling. There was no public demonstration. An address from the magistrates and town council was transmitted to his lordship, congratulating him on his arrival, and expressing the deepest sympathy and anxiety on account of the alarming illness with which the marchioness was visited, but from which she had recovered. Other addresses are to be presented.

Large additions to the Irish magistracy have been made by the Lord Chancellor, who has made appointments in the counties of Monaghan, Kildare, Limerick, Carlow, Louth, Londonderry, Tipperary, Cavan, and Mayo.

There are 150 summonses for the illegal possession of arms in a proclaimed district pending in Belfast.

By a vote of the Birmingham Town Council, arrangements are completed that will provide the town with an art gallery unrivalled in this country out of London, and will give the Midland Institute a great extension of its accommodation.

One hundred pounds are offered by Lord Cathcart, President of the Royal Agricultural Society, for the best essay on the "Potato Plague, its prevention and cure."

Intelligence of a brutal murder has been received from Sheffield. The victim is an old woman named Margaret Ward, seventy years of age, and the perpetrator of the crime is a labourer locally known as "Scotty Jack," who is in custody.

Wife-beating continues to be punished with exemplary severity by the metropolitan stipendiary magistrates. At Marlborough-street and Clerkenwell Police-courts on Friday, two offences of this kind were each visited with six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On Wednesday some of the operatives employed at certain cotton mills in Ashton-under-Lyne gave notice that if an advance of fifteen per cent. was not conceded they would strike. On Friday there was a meeting of masters to consider the demand, and it was determined to refuse it. A correspondent says that if the masters and men hold out a general lock-out will ensue throughout the whole district.

On Saturday a circular was sent to the owners of collieries in Manchester, Rochdale, Bolton, and Bury, in which a further advance of fifteen per cent. on the gross wages earned is asked for by the workmen. The men inform their employers that the prices at which coal is sold will enable them to give the advance desired.

The Worcester Musical Festival having been brought to a close, the triennial gathering at Norwich opened on Monday evening with the performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's festival Te Deum.

The Lord Mayor has invited the Japanese Embassy to a banquet at the Mansion House on the 24th inst., and the Fishmongers' Company on a subsequent day.

Some journals having given an account of Mr. Stanley's introduction to the daughter of Dr. Livingstone, Miss Livingstone writes to say that she has not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Stanley, but she hopes to do so in November at Glasgow.

Nature says, relative to the unfortunate Hooker and Ayrton dispute:—"We learn that Mr. Ayrton has expressed himself satisfied with Dr. Hooker's explanation of the 'offensive' matter in his letter to Mr. West, and here the matter will probably rest. It would be more satisfactory to know that all probability of similar unpleasantness for the future had been removed."

A man was killed on Wednesday by falling from the St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton, a height of 200 feet.

The Recorder of London has been obliged to return to America, to resume his judicial functions as one of the arbiters on the British claims. It is expected that the hearing of these will occupy six or eight months.

On Friday afternoon a party of two young ladies (sisters) named Alice and Jane Ann M'Culloch, with a young man, named Alexander M'Lean, left the Island of Cumbrae, in the Frith of Clyde, for a pleasure sail in a small boat with a lug sail. At a considerable distance from the shore the boat capsized in a squall. The man got hold of the upturned craft, and was picked up by a passing steamer; but the ladies drifted away and were drowned. Their bodies were shortly afterwards recovered and taken ashore.

A lady and gentleman, whose names are not given, were drowned the same afternoon in the Medway, near Snodland, by the overturning of a small boat in which they were ascending the river from Rochester.

A fatal boat accident occurred near Laugharne Sands, Carmarthen, on Tuesday. A party of gentlemen, among whom was Mr. G. W. Greenwood, the Vice-Principal of the South Wales Training College, went out on a fishing excursion. A squall arose, and the boat was capsized. All the party were excellent swimmers, but Mr. Greenwood and the captain of the boat were drowned. Up to last night their bodies had not been recovered.

Yesterday the remains of Alice Blanche Oswald, whose sad suicide from Waterloo Bridge has roused so much sympathy, were interred in Woking Cemetery. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, and the chief mourner was Miss Stride, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

The Hon. Charles Sumner, the eminent Senator for Massachusetts, has arrived in London from the United States, and is at present staying at Maurigy's Hotel.

Intelligence was telegraphed to London yesterday from Bombay that letters from Dr. Livingstone, dated July 2, 1872, has been received at Zanzibar. The illustrious traveller was still at Unyanyembe, was in good health, and was waiting the arrival of Stanley's second expedition.

The dispute in the London baking trade may now be regarded as settled. At the adjourned conference, yesterday, a question arose whether the masters were bound by the resolution of the previous day, fixing the hours of labour from four in the morning until four in the afternoon, inasmuch as the employers had not voted upon it. The chairman, however, ruled that it was binding. The scale of overtime payment was fixed at 9d. per hour for foremen, and 6d. per hour for second and third class hands. The strike notices have now been cancelled.

Mr. J. B. Barnett, a Hebrew scholar, writing in the *Jewish Chronicle*, contends that the prophet Jeremiah, with the remnant of the tribe of Judah, migrated to Ireland, and was no other than the celebrated Irish reformer and law-giver Ollam Fola. The prophet brought with him the Lia Fail, or stone of destiny, which was subsequently conveyed by an Irish prince to Scotland for coronation purposes, and centuries afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey by King Edward the Third, since which time all the Kings and Queens of England down to Victoria have been crowned upon it. This stone, Mr. Barnett says, was that which was originally kept in the sanctuary of the first temple in Jerusalem, and was known as "Jacob's Stone," being none other than the stone directly apostrophised by King David as "the stone which the builders rejected," but which was destined for peculiar honours.

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"A. R. H."—There were others besides Tories who sympathised with the South.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

SUMMARY.

THERE have been many semi-official newspaper statements relative to the imperial meeting at Berlin, all of which substantially harmonise with Prince Bismarck's declaration to the municipality of that city, that it was an amicable personal interview in which no one expressed wishes that could not be acceded to by others, and which "will tend to strengthen the confidence of friends in a lasting peace, and clearly show to enemies the difficulties they would have to encounter to disturb that peace." Some joint or separate declaration on the part of the three Governments is expected, but has not yet been published. One report, unfortunately not authenticated, is to the effect that the Emperors watched with great interest the successful management of the Geneva Court of Arbitration, and that in any documents that may be issued they will express a formal wish that by frequent recourse to arbitration between independent Powers, the horrors of war may be as often as possible averted. Such a declaration on the part of the three Powers who wield more than half the military forces of Europe would be "a great fact," but we doubt if it will be made by potentates whose foremost thought seems to be the perfection of their warlike armaments. It may be that the arbitration policy has been commended to their attention by Lord Odo Russell, speaking in the name of the British Government. There is no doubt that his lordship was in frequent conference with the diplomatists during the recent Imperial visit.

The popularity of M. Thiers grows apace. The President has been visiting the thriving commercial city of Havre, and was received with a warmth of cordiality by all classes which could hardly be surpassed. Scarcely less pleasing to M. Thiers was the presence of two of Her Majesty's ships in the port, sent over as a mark of courtesy and respect to the veteran ruler of the French, but magnified by the fertile ingenuity of the Paris press into the omen of a renewed alliance between the two countries. While the Republic is by the prudent policy of the Government being disarmed of its terrors, the Republicans are acting circumspectly. They seem ready, at the President's request, to forego demonstrations and banquets, in celebration of those special anniversaries which crowd the French calendar; and M. Gambetta is showing the discretion and reticence of a statesman who may some day hope to succeed M. Thiers. The President, however, has his troubles. His protectionist policy is not filling the exhausted Exchequer; indeed the revenue from the new and heavy indirect taxes, is completely disappointing expectation. This may, at least, dispose M. Thiers to lean to the side of liberality in the negociations now going on for a renewal of the commercial treaty with England.

On Sunday last King Amadeus opened the Spanish Cortes. There seems to be some doubt as to his reception out of doors, but the Legislature were very enthusiastic in their welcome to the first *bonâ fide* constitutional sovereign which Spain has ever had. No previous Cortes has so faithfully reflected the opinion of the country, having been elected without pressure from the Government. Senor Zorilla can command two-thirds of that Assembly and of the Senate; a proof both of the popularity of the King, and of confidence in the new Premier. The Royal Speech promises a liberal and national policy, and bills for the introduction of trial by jury, the abolition of the military conscription, and the extension of education. But there are two serious difficulties in the way of the new Government. His Majesty, while avowing a desire for amicable relations with the Pope, announces his resolution to act firmly with regard to accomplished facts, and to maintain the laws established by the will of the Spanish nation. More troops are to be sent to Cuba—that running sore which drains away the resources of Spain—to suppress an insurrection which has now lasted for years, and is still as rife as ever. The obstinate rulers of Spain—and in this matter they are all alike—will neither abolish slavery in that island, declare its independence, nor negociate for its transfer to the United States. On this subject a letter has been published by the Anti-Slavery Society, in which, after stating that the conflict in that island is for the maintenance of slavery, they add:—"In carrying on this war certain debts have been contracted in Cuba, to discharge which and for the further prosecution of the war, another loan is contemplated. It is currently reported in Madrid that an attempt will be made to raise the sum of about twelve millions sterling in England. Will the people of this country subscribe their money for the double purpose of exterminating the Cuban Liberals, and maintaining the slavery of the blacks?"

The city of Geneva was on Saturday the theatre of a unique and memorable scene. On that day, the Arbitrators announced their award in respect to the Alabama claims, which through the summer months they have been patiently examining. They were guided by the three rules embodied in the Treaty of Washington—rules we did not recognise at the time of the American civil war, but which will in future tell greatly in our favour. This is our substantial equivalent for the payment of three millions and a quarter for damages. The American press, though disappointed with the amount, accept the settlement in good faith, and with a sigh of relief. The Arbitrators have creditably discharged an onerous trust, and have established a grand precedent, which the civilised world will not forget.

During the past week the Social Science Congress has been holding its annual session at Plymouth and Devonport—towns which on various accounts are well fitted to entertain such an assembly. Though the attendance has hardly been equal to some former meetings—for Plymouth borders upon Cornwall, and is away from the great streams of population—the proceedings were more than usually interesting and practical. The right key-note was struck by Lord Napier in the outspoken address to which we have referred elsewhere. The addresses of the presidents of sections, notably that of the Attorney-General, were valuable and suggestive; and we may note that Sir John Coleridge declines to promise even an instalment of law reform, for next session will be monopolised with the problems of Irish education, local taxation, and the public health. Many of the papers read were of more than ephemeral interest, and the discussions relative to the agricultural labourer and prison discipline tended to throw much light on those perplexing questions.

THE AWARD.

THE Court of Arbitration at Geneva is dissolved. Its work is done. It has answered the end for which it was constituted. It has pronounced judgment, as well as preserved peace. Probably a copy of its award has before this passed under the eye of every one in this country accustomed to read political intelligence. The Government of England, judged by the new rules of international law inserted in the Washington Treaty, has been condemned. The meaning of that fact is that this country in regard to the Alabama, and certain others of the Confederate cruisers, tested by the rules of international morality as agreed upon by the diplomatic representatives of both England and America, has failed in the discharge of her obligations as a neutral Power, and for that failure the Court of Arbitration has charged her with damages to the extent of 15,500,000 dols. in gold, or, calculated in English money, £3,229,166 13s. 4d.—which sum is to be in satisfaction of all the claims referred to in the Treaty as submitted to the tribunal.

The Arbitrators unanimously found Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Alabama, although Sir Alexander Cockburn so far differed from his colleagues, as to the reasons for which England is to be held liable, that he declined to sign the award, and preferred to set them forth in a separate judgment. Four out of five of the arbitrators—the exception again being the Lord Chief Justice—fixed upon the Government of Great Britain responsibility for the acts committed by the Florida. Three to two of them declared that Great Britain had rendered herself liable for the acts committed by the Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne. They were unanimously of opinion that the acts of the tenders should be considered to follow the judgments given in regard to the cruisers to which they were attached. They rejected the claims put in by the United States on account of the acts of the Georgia, and of all other Confederate cruisers; and they set aside without ceremony the demand of the United States Government to be recouped for the expenditure incurred in pursuit and capture of the cruisers. They have allowed on the gross sum of damages interest at six per cent. for eight years—which must be regarded as, on the whole, a moderate award. The upshot is that the judgment is clearly against us, and that the damages we have to pay are sufficiently heavy to swallow up the whole, or nearly the whole, of the anticipated surplus of the current financial year.

The *Saturday Review* speaks of the issue of this arbitration as thoroughly humiliating to England—first, in the rules of law agreed to by the Treaty of Washington, by which our Government consented to be judged; and secondly, by the result which has come of the application of those rules to the cases submitted to the Court. In regard to the first ground on which our contemporary bases his dissatisfaction, we have little to say, save this—that when it becomes a matter of humiliation for a country that prides itself upon its Christian reputation to consent to have its international acts judged of by what *ought to be*, in place of what *is*—by moral, in place of technical, rules—it is quite time to put an end to the insincerity, or, shall we not rather say "the organised hypocrisy," of boasting before the world that we have incorporated with our laws and Government the great principles of the Christian religion. As to the second point, namely—the fact that we have been found liable by the application of the rules of international morality to the acts of our own Government for wrongs the money value of which is assessed at nearly three and a quarter millions sterling, we confess that we also feel humiliated. It humbles us to know that the artificial life of our governing classes could so far betray the national sympathies and instincts of the British people, as to place them before the world in the disadvantageous light cast upon them by the Geneva award. We speak not now of what was perhaps accidental, rather than designed. What we do wish to point out is that

these Alabama claims have grown out of the natural, we would even say the inevitable, resentment of the American people on account of the sympathy of a vast majority of our upper classes with the slave-holding South, here at home, in Canada, and in our other colonies. There cannot be a doubt that the tone and feeling of our gentry, and of those who assume to be members of that order, was violently against the North—in other words, against the unity, power, and progress of the great Republic. That feeling was reflected not long ago in the temper of the same class in regard to Governor Eyre at Jamaica. The truth is that a large section of our people—we must needs call it the upper section—were at that time of day fanatical in their antagonism to all that might tend towards democratic institutions. The then existing Government of England, to some extent, shared this feeling. Earl Russell, at that time Foreign Minister, was swayed by it. Mr. Gladstone, in his public references to the matter, showed how far it had influenced his mind. The multitude, it is true, had kept themselves out of the snare. The working-men of our manufacturing districts did themselves not only justice, but at the same time everlasting honour, by refusing, even at the cost of their own sufferings, to show the smallest sympathy with the extension of a slave empire. These were the facts which soured the temper of our kinsmen across the Atlantic. The escape of the Alabama was interpreted, and not altogether incorrectly, by the light of these facts. We have now, after ten years, to pay for the follies indulged in by what may truly be described as our governing classes then. The retribution inseparably associated with every offence against the moral laws under which the world is placed—staved off for a few years—has now overtaken us. There is humiliation in this. We hang our heads in shame. The Court of Arbitration has judged us by the light of no technical rules, but of those which should evermore guide the nations in their relations one to another; and, looking at ourselves in the mirror of their judgment, we are compelled to confess that, in the eye of the world, and, of course, in the sight of the Great Ruler of it, "we have left undone the things that we ought to have done, and we have done the things that we ought not to have done."

Nevertheless, we are glad that the judgment corresponds with the facts. It may do our countrymen good to know that they are not, necessarily, always in the right. The fine they have to pay is sufficiently heavy to operate as a warning to them. They will, perhaps, be more cautious another time; possibly they may be led to cultivate somewhat more elevated international feelings than has hitherto been the case. Anyhow, as we have already intimated, the final settlement of the *Alabama* dispute by means of arbitration, is an incalculable gain to humanity. What has been so successfully achieved in the present instance, may be hopefully attempted in any future exigency. The Court at Geneva has been the first of its kind, and the entire success with which it has finally disposed of the business committed to it, bids us expect that it will hereafter be looked back upon as the richest and most pregnant of "a long line of precedents."

THE SECOND TRIAL OF THE BALLOT.

THE second experiment as to the working of the ballot in a Parliamentary constituency confirms to a considerable extent the experience of the first. At Preston as at Pontefract there was an entire absence of rowdyism, drunkenness, and feverish excitement. Preston, though exhibiting not a few local peculiarities, is a type of our populous boroughs in the manufacturing districts. Its constituency is large, comprising more than 10,000 voters, and the opinions of the electors are, to a great extent, influenced by the political bias of the large employers of labour, who in this case are mainly Conservatives. The Liberals had an uphill battle to fight—viz., to convert the Tory majority of about 1,000 into a minority. That they were able somewhat to lessen that majority was due not to their own skilful arrangements, but to the larger measure of support they received from the Roman Catholic electors. The Ballot Act was the means of toning down the displays of violent partisanship for which Preston has been notorious, and securing a peaceful election, but it does not appear to have materially affected the ultimate result.

The Tory victory was largely due to superior organisation, and the active alliance of the public-house interest. All the experience gathered from the Pontefract election was turned to account at Preston by the agents of the Carlton Club, who came down to undertake the management of the campaign. Their canvass was more thorough, their arrangements for bringing up voters more complete, their tactics more unscrupulous than on the Liberal side. What money and experience could do—and that is much—was effected by them. Still the issue might have been much less favourable to Mr. Holker, but for the zealous co-operation of the liquor interest. Preston contains more than 400 public-houses and beershops, the tenants of which we are told are mostly Catholics, and went dead against the Liberal candidate in revenge for the passing of the Licensing Act. This alliance between Toryism and the beer-barrel may now be regarded as permanent, so long at least as the Liberals remain in power; and it will be a serious element in the next general election. Both the Ballot Act and the Licensing Act are tending to check the drink traffic, and those who profit by it will not readily forgive the Government and the party which has somewhat crippled their trade.

It may also be assumed that the Ballot Act at present operates to prevent a large number of electors from going to the poll. In round numbers 2,000 out of 10,000 electors in Preston, or about one-fifth of the constituency, did not record their votes. This apathy may have been partly due to the absence of any strong party cry, and not a little to the objection to take part in a new and unaccustomed, if not troublesome, plan of voting. The difference between the opinions of Mr. Holker and Major German was hardly broad enough to influence electors who take only a moderate interest in politics. The Liberal candidate, it would seem, suffered more from this spirit of indifference than the Tory. It may be otherwise at a general election. At all events we may take it for granted that whenever any question of magnitude absorbs public attention, the Ballot will be no hindrance to the fullest expression of opinion at the polling-station.

Mr. Holker, a lawyer, and who may hereafter be a judge, openly exults in the belief that his agents have frustrated the main object of the Ballot Act—that is, have set the law at naught. So far from securing secresy of voting, his managers were, he says, able to publish the state of the poll every hour almost to a nicety. A great deal too much has been made in this particular case, of the success of the Tory "ticket dodge." So far as it succeeded, it was a surprise cleverly carried out. Of course, if the state of the poll could be hourly known under the new system, the most important safeguards of the Ballot Act would be lost, and the door be opened anew for bribery and intimidation. Such *coups de main* cannot, however, be easily repeated, unless both sides agree to have recourse to them, and the great mass of electors are ready to deliver up the cards with which they may be furnished. That Mr. Holker was winning throughout the day could hardly be concealed, and his agents derived all the advantages from a manœuvre for which the other side was unprepared. "A Presiding Officer" ventures to predict in the *Times*, that "on future occasions this plan will be invariably employed, and further developed." His conclusion is premature. We doubt whether the trick will avail in keenly contested elections, or constituencies where the Liberals are on the alert. The Tories of Preston, aided by a host of agents, got sufficient information to be able to make a lucky guess. Such tactics cannot often succeed. But the object is patent—to mystify the public, and especially to influence electors towards the close of the poll; that is, to facilitate bribery and intimidation. The Tory agents are trying to create new channels for demoralising influences. We trust they will be frustrated—as they may be—by the resolute opposition of all who value purity of election above party triumphs.

LORD NAPIER ON THE LAND LAWS.

FOR the first time for several years the Social Science Association may be congratulated on the choice it has made of a President for its annual Congress. To go no farther back than the year before last, the Duke of Northumberland delivered an address which exhibited on his part the most abject fear as to the future of his own order. The owner of half a county was of opinion that reform meant revolution, and that the disruption of society could only be prevented by obstinate resistance to the spirit of change. The duke was so evidently sincere in his perturbations that it was impossible to feel angry with him for having delivered a thoroughly reactionary discourse; but, such being his temper, there was an obvious incongruity in the semi-feudal proprietor of Alnwick Castle presiding over the deliberations of a body whose leading members are always clamouring for reforms of one kind or another. Then again, at Leeds last year, although on several points Sir John Pakington made what was for him a moderate and unexceptionable speech, yet he foreshadowed that holy alliance between the Tories and the working men which proved to be one of the greatest political abortions of the present century. We do not blame the Association for bringing Conservative politicians to the front. Once in a while the country is glad to know what light men of this stamp can throw upon the grave social problems which vex our day and generation. At the same time it is desirable that the Society, in its love of catholicity, should not go to the extreme of giving a monopoly of the first place to the representatives of old-fogyism. No one will pretend that this error has been committed on the present occasion. Lord Napier and Ettrick, whether judged by his speech or by his antecedents, is a nobleman who, if he be not in advance, certainly keeps well abreast, of the times.

The late Governor of Madras made the land question the great feature of his inaugural address. There are few persons better qualified to deal with this subject than the best class of Indian administrators. They are familiar with such complex landed tenures—with relations between the owners and occupiers of the soil of so intricate and mutually dependent a character—that they are generally free from those obstinate prejudices which render the landed aristocracy of this country wholly oblivious of the imperfections of the system which they have made their own. For the better kind of intellect there is nothing more useful than close familiarity with the ideas, the customs, and the institutions of foreign countries; and therefore we are glad when old Indians, instead of retiring into the obscurity of Cheltenham or Bath, give the public the benefit of that knowledge and wisdom which they have acquired in the school of experience. It will be remembered that by far the ablest *brochure* which preceded, or we might say anticipated, the passing of the Irish Land Act was from the pen of Mr. George Campbell, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Now another distinguished Indian statesman has made a less ambitious but still valuable contribution towards the elucidation of the English land question; but it remains to be seen whether it may be said of him as it can be said of Mr. Campbell, that he has the courage of his convictions.

Lord Napier, it is true, proclaims himself to be a moderate reformer. He protested against all schemes for the assumption by the State of a general property in land as not only visionary and destructive, but also as positively tending to arrest the operation of really beneficial reforms. His lordship's repudiation of impracticable theories will we hope strengthen his advocacy of those rational proposals with which the honoured name of Mr. Locke King is more particularly identified. His lordship is alarmed by the inconsistency which exists between our political institutions and the distribution of land; for while liberty is expanding under the influence of modern legislation, the ownership of the soil is becoming so contracted that "it would be hazardous to estimate the number of estates above the dimensions of a garden or a paddock at more than one hundred thousand in a country which numbers more than twenty-six millions of inhabitants." While the champions of a purely aristocratic form of society are denouncing every effort to change this state of things as almost criminal in its character and objects, they find it convenient to forget that every other civilised nation in the world acts upon precisely opposite principles—the last most notable example being that of Russia, where the emancipated serfs, who only twelve years ago were the bondsmen of their feudal lords, are now being gradually transformed into a class of small proprietors. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in this country there are influences at work which must ever prevant the general introduction of the system of small holdings. Capital is the great force which propels our agricultural as well as our manufacturing industry; and, although the application of the co-operative principle to farming pursuits may hereafter be prolific of results, it is premature to speculate upon the operation of agencies which have yet to be established. All the more necessary, therefore, is it that the law should be on the side of the many against the privileged few; and that if unhappily monopoly and consolidation are still to be the main characteristics of our landed system, those evils shall not be aggravated by artificial causes. Lord Napier proposes the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail. He is careful to point out that "the abolition of the rights of primogeniture, and the restriction of

the powers of destination with reference to land, would increase the number of estates placed in circulation, and disseminate the benefits of landed property without any violent shock to existing interests and feelings." Some of the defenders of the existing laws allege that their repeal would produce no result. Why, then, are they so frantic in their opposition to Mr. Locke King's proposals? The truth is that by the abolition of these laws, while in the first instance the improvement would be moral rather than material, in time, as Lord Napier says, land would be rendered more accessible to small associated capitalists, whether farmers or otherwise, and thus the way would be prepared for its subdivision and re-sale to the humbler classes.

Lord Napier, with a fairness which we should always like to see emulated, does not offer his suggestions as a panacea for every evil which afflicts our rural districts. On the contrary, he points to entailed properties in which the happiness of the greatest number is as sedulously cultivated as if Jeremy Bontham himself were the proprietor. But this is not the question. A few men may be trusted with absolute power, but absolute power even in such cases ought never to be granted. Just as true is it that any violation of economic law must prove injurious to the public weal. If all artificial barriers to the full and easy devolution of land were removed, we should have to wait patiently for the changes which the introduction of a new element in our social condition would work in the aspect of agricultural England; but, nevertheless the time would come when every labourer in the most backward of our rural districts would experience some amelioration of his lot as the result of these reforms. In the meanwhile it is gratifying to find that at Plymouth special attention has been given to the best means of raising the agricultural labourer in the social scale. Sir Baldwyn Leighton advocated the establishment of co-operative farms for labourers, and Mr. Jenkins proposed the starting of industrial partnerships between the farmers and their men. Mr. Gurdon's great experiment in Suffolk has shown what may be accomplished by co-operative labour, and we are glad to learn that two joint-stock farms are to be worked in the West of England next year. The great thing is, as Sir Robert Torrens remarked, to give the labourer an object in life; and if the Social Science Association can contribute to this result, it will confer a benefit not only upon an abject class, but also upon the nation at large.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

September 16, 1872.

Amongst the Parliamentary papers which have reached me during the recess, is a bulky volume, containing the report of the Select Committee on the Game Laws, and the evidence taken before the committee. The report itself is not much: it is merely a recommendation in fact, that the committee be reappointed next session to continue the inquiry. Thinking that amongst the witnesses examined, I should probably find somebody whom I knew, I turned to the list of witnesses, and there sure enough was the name of Sir James Elphinstone, member for Portsmouth, who, to a stranger, is one of the most interesting persons in the House. The peculiar gift of Sir James is his complete unscrupulousness, or, to put it more politely, a temerity and hardihood of assertion, transferred probably from the East Indian naval service, in which, some years ago he was a captain. No cross examination is permissible in the House, and the full extent of Sir James's audacity is never, therefore, so apparent as it might be. But it struck me that as a witness before a committee, upon which men like Sir George Grey and Sir John Trelawny served, Sir James's special talent might be properly developed, and I, therefore, read with much curiosity what he had to say. One of his points was that there was no hardship to anybody in the Game Laws, and he testifies as follows to prove it:—"I have been assured by working men at Aberdeen that the greatest misfortune that could happen to them would be if the supply of rabbits was to cease, because for a good buck rabbit, weighing 2lbs., the working man pays 10d. or 1s., and if he stews it and smothers it with onions he gets a good meal for himself and his family on Sunday. If he goes into the market to buy beef, he cannot get such beef as he would like under 10d. or 1s. a pound, whereas he gets 2lbs. of rabbit for 1s." Accustomed as I am to Sir James Elphinstone, I must say that this fairly staggered me. Unfortunately, on the committee there was no gentleman who, like your correspondent, knows what it is to eat a rabbit "smothered" in onions; or who, like your correspondent, can look at it as it lies on the dish and feel it a duty to calculate its comparative economy compared with mutton and beef. I appeal to fathers and mothers, and ask them whether a "good meal" can be provided for any family worth calling one out of the biggest buck rabbit Ostend ever produced. There is a little piece of meat on each of the thighs and on the shoulders, and then the only resource is to fall back on the onions, and my family of two boys would make very grim faces if they were set down with their mother and myself to a rabbit which was not an excuse for the insertion in the dish of Australian meat or some other more solid fare. Besides, what Sir James implies, and if he does not imply it his argument comes to pieces, is that 2lbs. of rabbit equal 2lbs. of leg of mutton; which of course is simply ridiculous. But the committee, although ignorant of the family value of the rabbit, knew what it devours, and accordingly Sir James was asked whether the misfortune to the working man would be so great as represented if "the rabbit had eaten ten times its value before of the neighbouring turnips"? whereupon the answer was, "that this was a matter entirely of arrangement between the owner and the occupier of the land"!! The committee mercifully forebore to press Sir James with the obvious rejoinder that any "arrangement" by which the turnips should not be eaten would extinguish the rabbit, but the next question caused Sir James to appear in greater force still. Did he not think that the rabbit would be of less value in food if there was so much other property destroyed in producing this 2lbs. of animal food? What followed shall be given *verbatim* from the report:—

Sir James Elphinstone: My opinion is that if you were to destroy every rabbit and hare you have in Scotland, you would not have a score more cattle bred—you would merely raise the price of meat, especially to the poor.

Chairman: Do you mean that you would raise the price of meat by the absence of rabbits and hares?

Sir James Elphinstone: By subtracting some 25,000 tons of edible food which goes into the stomachs of the population in the shape of game and rabbits, and wild animals of different kinds.

This is the way in which the Game Laws are defended, and by such wisdom as this are we partly governed. It is a melancholy thing that it should be so, but it is a far more melancholy thing that we should *choose* to be so governed. If Sir James Elphinstone's unwisdom were that of a despot, we should not like it, but we should say, it cannot be helped, and we should submit with resignation. But though the county of Aberdeen, where Sir James is a proprietor, knew better than to elect him, he is safe for Portsmouth, and, as I read in the Portsmouth papers, excites great enthusiasm there. At any rate, he was returned at the last election by a considerable majority, which seems to be permanent. The only mitigation of the disgrace of such a choice is that what is called electoral enthusiasm is very seldom a mass of collective private enthusiasms. I have talked to Portsmouth Conservative electors about Sir James, and did not perceive any sparkling of the eyes or any quickening of the voice when his name was mentioned. Still, for all that, the disgrace remains that people should even consent to send him to Parliament.

The Preston election has terminated in a "great Conservative triumph," as the Tory papers call it. Major German's friends may, however, console themselves that the ballot or something else was instrumental in reducing the Tory majority; but many readers of the *Nonconformist* will probably not need any consolation, as they will not be much grieved. Major German had to shave off so many corners in order not to give offence that at last there was little or nothing left for which any earnest-minded Liberal would much care. Mr. Holker goes to Parliament avowedly as a candidate for place, and the session will be prorogued to an appreciable extent in consequence of the duty which now devolves upon him of constituting himself a "prominent member" of the House. That is really the principal cause for sorrow in the election.

Mr. Fawcett never stood upon firmer ground than that which he chose last session when he complained that the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General were so absorbed by their private practice that they were unable properly to discharge the duties of law officers of the Crown; and there can be no stronger proof of the strength of his position than the fact that Sir John Coleridge, in his speech at Plymouth, never dared to say one single syllable by way of reply to Mr. Fawcett's main charge. The speech was not finished, I understand, till twelve o'clock on the evening before it was delivered, and it would be a tolerably safe guess to suppose that it was due to a suggestion from some astute member of the Cabinet that it was high time Sir John Coleridge should do something to counteract the dangerous impression abroad in the world that he was hostile to reform. There is nothing in the speech whatever which pledges the Government in any way, and Mr. Fawcett will no doubt resay next session what he said last session, and will have this additional argument, that once again nothing has been done. C.

WHAT TO DO WITH GAME.

What is gushingly styled the Feast of St. Grouse has come and gone; the Festival of St. Partridge is in full celebration; to be in turn succeeded by that of St. Pheasant. Within the past six weeks thousands of birds have fallen victims to the breech-loader; whether "in a thunderbolt euthanasia," as pictured by a sporting panegyrist may be doubted; and all over the land, game, that object of so much solicitude, legislation, and watchfulness, to say nothing of the cares, ills, and troubles therewith, has fulfilled its mission, by being killed for the amusement of its destroyers. Yet how little has found its way where it would really be of service. Over 25,000 grouse, with hares, snipe, &c. in proportion, were lately chronicled as being slaughtered in two days; most of which, no doubt, helped to glut the market. Sir Richard Wallace, who is always setting some good example to his order, has, however, hit on a far preferable way of emptying his game bag. The Paris hospitals have received an immense quantity of birds from him; while it is furthermore stated that a large proportion of similar spoils will this year be devoted by him to charitable institutions. Why cannot this procedure be more generally followed? Her Majesty, with that thoughtfulness which is her characteristic, has more than once ordered some of the fruits of the royal preserves to be forwarded for the use of hospital patients; nor has the Prince of Wales been behindhand in his contributions. Yet how few analogous instances have been made public on the part of the aristocracy and game-preservers generally; though had the cut of a coat or a new mode of dressing the hair been the example, who can doubt but that half the *haut ton*, and all those assuming its peculiarities, would have hasted to show their loyalty by the closest possible imitation. Presents of game, it is true, are not uncommon, but the majority of such donations are in quarters where they are really not wanted. Hospitals, infirmaries, and even sick wards of unions, are to be found in every locality; illness is prevalent in many home where the luxury of game is unknown; where, too, it would often be of service. In a word opportunities for the charitable disposal of game abound; it wants but the will to follow noble examples, and indulge a philanthropy which costs so little, yet is fraught with much that is satisfactory and pleasing both in its antecedent and retrospective aspects.

MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.—

(*By a Cosmopolitan.*)

HORACE GREELEY.

One of the strangest things that has occurred in American history is the fact that Horace Greeley is the Democratic candidate for President. Six months ago Mr. Greeley was the bitter enemy of the democracy to all appearance, while to-day he is their chosen chief. If there is any consistency left in the world, the spectacle of Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner selling out to the Democracy must be regarded as painful, if not disgraceful. For my own part I have lived here long enough to see that all political parties here are more or less open to the charge of being corrupt. As a matter of opinion I do not regard the election of such men as either Grant or Greeley as desirable; but between the two Grant is preferable. He has the faculty of silence—has not committed himself to the personalities that disfigure the other candidate—has shown that he is faithful to his political pledges; and although his nepotism and corruption in government can scarcely be denied, it is probable that under Greeley the country would "go further and fare worse." It is useless to condemn Presidents, governors, judges, and legislators for nepotism and corruption. They are all alike, and, in choosing candidates, the only question is as to the least of evils.

If a man is known by the company he keeps, Horace Greeley must be judged severely. He has

a few honest adherents, but the great majority of his supporters are of a class whose opinions and acts he has spent his whole life in denouncing. A President ought surely to be a statesman, but Mr. Greeley is wholly incapable of statesmanship, and in fact he is destitute of almost every quality necessary in the ruler of a great people. He is a singular commixture. While ambitious, he is puerile—sometimes original, oftener merely eccentric—boisterously passionate, more frequently stupidly weak. There are no two men in America whose opinions carry more weight in England than William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. We know them both to be men of stern principle, always on the side of truth and justice. We remember the long and weary years during which they worked and waited for equality of human rights. Long before Charles Sumner was in Congress, silently allowing the infamous Fugitive Slave Law to be passed, long before Horace Greeley had timidly announced that he was so far on the path of rectitude as to be a Free-Soiler, Garrison and Phillips were "known and read of all men" for their nobility of spirit, generosity, and self-sacrifice in the cause of freedom against slavery. At length these men saw the realisation of what they had hoped and struggled for. The day of liberty dawned, and a halo of glory surrounded not only Garrison and Phillips, but a crowd of Sumners and Greeleys, who had certainly done something for the good cause, but nothing in comparison with what the labourers who had borne "the heat and burden of the day" had had to undergo. Upon the present attitude and position of politics the opinions of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips have special significance. Garrison with scathing scarcasm has rebuked Sumner, and left Fred Douglass but little to do in using up the political reputation of the Senator for Massachusetts. Phillips has come down trenchantly on Greeley in the following terms :—

We abolitionists knew him only too well in the weary years of our struggle. He had enough of clear moral vision to see the justice of our cause. But he never had courage enough to confess his faith. If events had ever given him the courage, he never would have had principle enough to risk anything for an idea. A trimmer by nature and purpose, he has abused even an American politician's privilege of trading principles for success. But for lack of ability he would have been the chief time-server of his age.

No wonder Mr. Phillips has spoken thus plainly when he sees Greeley "facing both ways"—proving to the chivalry of the South that he was always a Secessionist, and telling the North and the negro that he was always an Abolitionist! This is "all things to all men" with a vengeance.

In recent years Greeley has received many tributes of respect because of his supposed early Abolitionism. Now he stands linked with Jeff Davis, Copperhead Northerners, and the Tammany Ring, against the old and noble phalanx—Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Henry Wilson, Fred Douglass, and a host of similar honoured men. Grant may be the rascal Greeley calls him, but if so, he has good men and true who are his firm and steadfast allies. Greeley may be as good as he thinks himself—for we have no opinion of Grant's to quote—but it must be admitted he has a scurvy lot of followers. He has deliberately walked into a Cave of Adullam in which there are some few honest men and a big crowd of political adventurers whose motto is, "The greatest happiness for the greatest number—*one*."

The election of a President of the United States has an international as well as a domestic interest. As loyal subjects of Queen Victoria we have still to wish for the reins of American power to fall into proper hands. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was a member of the Irish Directory formed expressly to raise money in America for the purpose of inciting the citizens of a friendly Power to revolt. His paper, the *Tribune*, at that time published a false account of a great and overwhelming victory won by the Irish rebels. Totally untrue as the statement was, it served its purpose, made Greeley an idol of Irishmen, and the *Tribune* an Irish-American organ. It also gave the Irish agitators money and influence to continue their wicked work in Ireland. From that time to this the *Tribune* and Horace Greeley have consistently pandered to the Irish vote.

It is complacently urged by Greeley's Southern friends that he was always in heart a Secessionist. When the Confederate States declared themselves out of the Union, did he not say—"*Let our wayward sisters go*"? Did he not write a hundred articles in the same strain, before, alarmed for his own safety, he veered round and hounded on the Northern armies with the cry, "On to Richmond"? Moreover, who was so hard on "faithless England" for her *alleged* Southern sympathies as the hypocritical arch-Secessionist Greeley? Can a loyal Englishman desire to see such a man hoisted into the chief magistracy?

Steadily but surely free-trade principles are progressing here. The Cincinnati Convention was started by free-traders, who wanted a free-trade candidate. By the clever manœuvres of unscrupulous politicians they were jockeyed. Greeley, an unmitigated Protectionist, backed down so as to agree to a platform referring the question to the constituencies. With his usual readiness to subordinate principle to expediency, he swallowed a free-trade pill. But the free-traders have no confidence in him. As a party they know too well that he always goes with the men who can command most money. Once in office, Mr. Greeley would know how to injure free-trade.

If space would admit I could easily adduce specimens of Greeley's writings in favour of Communist and other absurdities. It is, however, sufficient to say that he has boxed the compass of speculations in social science, politics, and religion. He has been sometimes a Don Quixote, assuming a spurious knight-errantry, and at others the leader of a ragged regiment of fanatics marching through Coventry. In March, 1871, the *New York Tribune* said :—

The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded slavery and the constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the generals who led the Union armies to victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsel of its hates even more than of its aspirations, and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South.

This is the party that Horace Greeley hopes will make him President. As George Canning concluded his epitaph on the Duke of Cumberland—"*There's nothing more to be said!*"

THE EDUCATION ACT.

APPLICATION OF COMPULSION IN LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, we all know, is the town standing next to London in the number of its population, and there, if anywhere outside the metropolis, we must expect that the 74th Section of the Act will be upon its trial. Much has been done already, but not half—scarcely one-third—of the appointed duty of the board in the matter of bringing neglected children to school. At the present time there are 6,300 more children in elementary schools than there were in April, 1871, and it is the belief of Mr. Stitt, that the impulse given to education by that board has caused an increase of between three and four thousand children attending schools other than public elementary schools. Yet Mr. Hubback is convinced that there are still 25,000 children in Liverpool not attending school. But this is not the worst of the story. If the remaining 25,000 children were to be got to attend school by a simple multiplication by four of the exertions used in securing the attendance of the 6,000, the task would be comparatively easy. Unfortunately the 25,000 are not four times but a hundred times harder to deal with than the 6,000. They are a dead weight of resistance. Up to the present time the board have summoned before the magistrates 221 parents, of whom 171 have been convicted; in 106 cases the fines have been paid, in sixty-three cases warrants have been issued, and twenty-eight persons have been committed to prison for from three to fifteen days. These were all gross cases of resistance to the law; for the magistrates as well as the board have exercised a merciful discretion, and have carefully avoided making hard cases. Nevertheless, we must recognise the small amount of success, and acknowledge that the encouragement is slight. Much of the resistance to the law remains even after imprisonment. One parent has been convicted three times, and still the children do not attend school. Two remedies are suggested by Mr. Hubback for the difficulty experienced in proceeding with the compulsory powers. The board in their bye-laws provided that the parent should have a fortnight's notice previous to the issue of a summons, and this having been found to be a stumbling-block it is proposed to alter the bye-laws in that respect. But the most important proposal is that of establishing a new class of school between the present elementary and the industrial school, more fitting than either for the reception of the children of the streets. The real want in an immense town like Liverpool is free schools for the lowest class of children. These would relieve the ordinary elementary schools of an element which must be a difficulty and a hindrance, and they would enable the board to refuse to pay school fees under Sections 25 and 17.—*School Board Chronicle.*

FORMS OF PRAYER IN SCHOOL BOARDS.—At an extraordinary meeting of the school board at Buckingham on the 7th, the answer of the Education Department to the question as to the form of prayer at the opening of the board schools proposed by the Rev. W. F. Norris was read. It was to the effect that my lords "would be exceeding the range of the administrative functions imposed upon them by the Elementary Education Act in offering any opinion upon the question proposed." Mr. Parrott then moved, and the Rev. J. Dunne seconded, that the form be adopted. Mr. Norris stated that forms of prayer had been sanctioned by the school boards of Leicester and Blackburn. The form he proposed was quite undenominational. Mr. Henry Holland begged most distinctly to object to the production under consideration. He did so because it was a formulary, and he knew of no other denomination who use a formulary besides the Church. He believed such a form as the one proposed to be utterly opposed to the Act of 1870. He contended also that the form was by no means *apropos*, and not what should be used by any one. The other religious sects in the town objected most strongly to it, and they begged that every lawful means be used to prevent its adoption, in consequence of its being illegal. The chairman (Mr. G. Nelson) held that the prayers as proposed were a religious formulary, and believing as he did that it would be illegal to pass it, he declined to put it to the meeting. Mr. Norris protested against the decision, and requested that his protest might be entered on the minutes, which was agreed to.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND SCHOOL BOARDS.—The Act has been in operation not quite two years, and already it is admitted that the denominational schools feel the pressure. The monthly paper of the National Society pours out the melancholy wail which we quoted yesterday. Those horrid monsters whom it describes as "secularists and doctrinaires" are pushing things too fast. "The Education Act is being worked in a way that must injure existing denominational schools," and is leading to a "frightful waste of public money." Viewed from the stand-point of an advocate for undenominational education, this is not bad news. When the Education Act passed, it was felt that some consideration was due to the persons who had hitherto conducted the education of the country. The extreme men of the Birmingham League would have swept away the existing educational machinery and replaced it by a network of secular and free schools, but their views met with small favour. The system finally adopted was one calculated to place the existing schools on their mettle, and if they failed to come up to the requisite standard, to supersede them. The Act does injustice to no school. If the managers are not able to offer as good an education as that given in the board schools, they need not bear the burden of maintaining a school a moment longer than is quite agreeable, but may retire in favour of the school board of the district. If, however, they are able to compete successfully, and make the needful extra exertions, they may still enjoy the pleasure of training the youthful mind, and the country will obtain the benefit of a higher education. Of course those who fancy that denominational education is the very best that can be devised, view this condition of things with alarm; but those who prefer to see education freed from the narrow trammels of sect, rejoice in the success with which board schools promise to compete with the older institutions managed by the clergy. It was a grief to many to be obliged to leave so much denominational machinery on the ground. They thought the Act far too tender to existing institutions, and the new code much too liberal in its payments. If we may believe the organ of the National Society these views are mistaken. Not only is the Act regarded by them as hostile, but those who carry it out are yet more hostile, and the dirge of denominationalism is ringing. This is taking too extreme and gloomy a view of the matter. The old system may be going, but it is very far from gone. Thousands of rural parishes are yet untouched by school boards, and the parson and the squire are paramount. The only objection of many persons to the Act is that it works so slowly, that school boards are not universal, and that denominationalism is left in undisputed possession of so large a part of the country. But the friends of vested interests are noted for crying out in time. They will shout lustily enough when they only fancy they are going to be hurt without waiting till the pain is inflicted. We therefore venture to assume that the complaints of the National Society mean no more than this. They see the tendency of the Act is to subject them to severe competition, and at once jump to the conclusion that competition means extinction. Let them complain as they like, the law will not be altered in a backward direction.—*Sheffield Independent.*

THE NEW LICENSING ACT.

Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, in speaking at the Harlow Licensing Sessions on the Licensing Act, said that if it were interpreted in the spirit in which it had been framed—if the publicans showed a desire on their part to comply with the Act, and do as they always had done, try and work a very difficult trade in a proper manner, they would find that the law was not so unworkable as some persons had stated it to be. It only required a little common sense on the part of those who carried out the law, and a willingness on the part of those who carried on the trade. These two things combined, the Act would not only prove workable, but be a great improvement on the existing state of things.

The Bristol magistrates have resolved that it is not desirable at present to make any alteration in the hours fixed by the Licensing Act of 1872. Mr. Handcock, superintendent of the Bristol police, bears testimony to the good resulting from the working of the new Act, and states that it is con-

sidered a boon by respectable hotel-keepers and licensed victuallers.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have, in accordance with Section 11 of the new Licensing Act, issued an order that all traders in wines, spirits, and beer shall affix their names and the nature of their business for which they are licensed in some conspicuous part of their premises, the letters to be distinct and not less than an inch in depth, so as to be legible to persons passing along the thoroughfare. If the trader takes out a six-days' licence, he must add the words, "Not to sell on Sundays."

A canvass of working men has been made in Liverpool to ascertain what proportion are in favour of opening public-houses at six or seven a.m., and closing at ten or eleven p.m. on week-days, and at nine on Sundays. Returns were sent to 67 firms, employing 9,156 men, of whom 1,096 expressed their views. In favour of opening at six o'clock on week-days there were 1,586, against 6,505 for seven o'clock; and the number who approved of the eleven o'clock closing was only 1,724, against 6,372 who desired ten o'clock. The number who voted for closing at nine o'clock on Sundays was 6,164, or about four-fifths of the whole.

Many prosecutions under the Licensing Act continue to be reported. At the Thames Police-court, on Saturday, the keeper of a public-house was summoned for having sold malt liquor to a drunken man, but the evidence did not sustain the charge, and the case was dismissed. A similar course was followed in a summons against a licensed victualler for having supplied a constable with beer, the magistrate holding that the policeman was not on duty at the time. A man named John Brown was fined at Bow-street on Saturday 30s. under the new Act for using bad language in a public-house. Three rough-looking men, named Castleman, Dixon, and Hayes, were charged before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street, with being drunk and disorderly, and refusing to leave the Ship tavern, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. Vaughan severely rebuked the prisoners, and fined Castleman 30s., or twenty-one days, and Hayes 15s., or ten days. Dixon, who was also charged with assaulting the police, and with being riotous in the street, was fined 3*l.*, or one month.

At Leicester two publicans were fined two guineas, and their licences endorsed for, in one case, permitting card-playing for money, and in the other allowing youths to bet coppers at skittles. Another publican was fined 5*l.* and his licence endorsed, for selling liquors after eleven on Saturday night.

In consequence of the heavy fines that have been inflicted since the passing of the new Act, the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, is literally crowded with persons who, having been convicted of drunkenness, and not able to pay the fines, have of necessity been remitted to prison for various terms.

At the Guildhall, Weymouth, on Saturday, the magistrates refused to allow the public-houses to remain open after eleven o'clock. In pronouncing the decision of the Bench, the Mayor said, with respect to club-houses being allowed to be kept open, it was certainly a hardship of which the licensed victuallers had a right to complain, and which ought to be remedied. He considered the Act of Parliament to be a most imperfect one, and no doubt, during next session, it would be altered.

At the annual Brewster Sessions of the Long Ashton (Bristol) division of Somersetshire, Sir Arthur Elton presiding, the county magistrates determined to strictly abide by the hours of the Act so far as their division was concerned. Sir Arthur Elton observed that publicans were not obliged to serve intoxicating drinks. They had to supply meat and drink, but they were not obliged to serve anything intoxicating. The magistrates refused every application made to them for extension of the hours under special circumstances; and although the Act provided for such exemptions where large bodies of men were constantly at work during the night, they thought they had better try one year's experience of the closing hours named in the Act.

At Oxford on Saturday night, when the public-houses were closed at eleven o'clock, a large number of persons assembled on Carfax, and sang "Rule Britannia," laying particular stress on "Britons never shall be slaves." The mob then visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Fry, who was one of the principal supporters of the teetotal petition to the magistrates in favour of closing the houses at ten o'clock on week-days and nine on Sundays. The crowd smashed his windows. They also visited the house of Mr. J. M. Crapper, another supporter of the early-closing movement, and broke his windows. The demonstration lasted until near two o'clock in the morning, when the crowd dispersed.

The Hertfordshire September pleasure fair was held on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Rickmansworth, and at eleven at night every public-house in the town and neighbourhood was closed, and the fair at that hour virtually ended and the company present separated, and all passed off quietly without giving the police any trouble.

Dr. W. C. Bennett's new volume of poems, "Songs for Sailors," will be published by Messrs. Henry S. King and Son at the end of this month.

Professor Tyndall will start for America in October. He will probably remain several months, lecturing in the principal cities.

Mr. Motley will soon have ready for publication the first instalment of his "History of the Thirty Years' War."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESTON ELECTION.

The election by ballot took place at Preston on Friday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Holker, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 718 votes. It appears to have been characterised by remarkable sobriety and by good order and peacefulness throughout. The polling commenced at eight, and closed at four in the afternoon.

The total number of eligible voters was 10,214. At each polling-place were erected the compartments prescribed by the Act to secure privacy to the voter whilst marking his voting-paper. These compartments consisted of an open, movable box, with four stalls or recesses, each supplied with a small ledge to serve as a desk, and placed back to back, so that four voters might be engaged in marking their papers at one and the same time. The size of the partitions prevents a voter from overlooking his neighbour either at his side or in front of him. Each of these compartments was supplied with a pencil, secured by a string, like those in the telegraphic departments at the post-office.

The voting was rather a slow process, and the crowd swayed from one booth to another as it proceeded; but there was nothing riotous, no excessive drinking, and no intimidation. Never, perhaps, has an election been known in which political animosity seemed to be so completely sunk. Each side cheered its leaders and friends as they appeared on the scene; and the crowd in the streets made of the election day only a holiday instead of a riot.

At four o'clock, when the poll closed, there was a gradual drifting of people towards the Town Hall, where the ballot-boxes had to be brought and the voting-papers counted; and in about a quarter of an hour the expectant crowds became so great that the higher part of Fishergate, facing the building, got completely blocked. Cheers and counter-cheers were given, but there was nothing approaching actual ill-feeling, and no attempt of any description at a breach of the peace. Conservatives and Liberals met each other in the streets, shook hands, and indulged in nothing stronger than mild banter and good-humoured "trotting." This is something new in Preston, for previous elections, particularly the last one, engendered the most bitter personal as well as political antagonisms. The counting up of votes in the Town Hall was commenced at five o'clock, eight persons being engaged upon the work, in the presence of the mayor and the watchers for each party.

At half-past eight o'clock the result of the election was announced by a card at the Town Hall. The figures were:—

Votes for Holker	4,542
Votes for German	3,824
Majority for Holker	——718

As there are 10,214 eligible voters on the register, this shows that 1,848 have not recorded their votes. There was great rejoicing amongst the Conservatives when the announcement was made, and the precincts of the Town Hall were crowded. Between nine and ten Mr. Holker addressed the electors, thanking them for their return.

The failure of the Liberals is largely attributed to want of organisation and defective working power on the day of election. The Catholic vote was divided. The Conservatives appeared to be infinitely more active with their agents at the various polling-booths than the Liberals, and both tried to get an insight into the way affairs were going by means of tickets.

Each elector had sent to him previously—the Conservatives ostensibly began this, and the Liberals followed them—a ticket with a request that he would vote for Holker or German, as the case might be, and that after voting he would, if a Conservative, hand it over to the agent who would be at the door, and if a Liberal would give it up at the nearest committee-room. The Conservative agents had blue cards fastened in front of their hats, and upon each card there was printed the words "Conservative agent." As a rule, too of them stood close to the door of egress at each polling-booth. In one instance a couple of them managed to get into a booth, but, being detected by a Liberal, were ordered out. In other instances, the Conservative agents were upon the "premises" of the polling-booth, and at one of the booths a couple were seen in the back yard, within a foot of the door leading out of it, their object being to ask for the tickets of the voters as they left the room. The Liberals did not push themselves so keenly within the precincts of the booths, but seemed to be anxious to get as near as they could. In the end, the ticket system got thoroughly confused—Liberals, in mistake, gave their tickets to the Conservative agents; Conservatives gave them to those on the Liberal side, so that it became impossible to accurately test what was being done by the plan. The last statement issued by the Conservatives was that Mr. Holker might win by 1,000, and certainly by 709.

This proved to be a near estimate. There was, however, a very general impression among Conservatives that their candidate was first, and a very strong apprehension on the part of the Liberals that this really was the case. Bills, &c., professing to show that the state of the poll were occasionally put out, but only the most stupid placed any reliance upon them. Cheers were occasionally heard in the streets as the respective candidates and their friends were noticed passing along them. There was no display of colours, nor bands of music.

FLINT BOROUGHS. — Captain Rowley Conway having declined to stand in the Conservative interest, Mr. Scott Bankes was asked. He said, however, that he was no Conservative, but would have voted for most of Mr. Gladstone's measures. The party then decided not to contest the seat now, but to reserve their strength for the next general election. Sir Robert Cunliffe is meeting with a most cordial reception.

DERRY.—Mr. Lewis, the Conservative candidate for Derry, has issued a second address, promising to visit Derry shortly and address a meeting, and announcing his intention of going to the poll.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE.—Earl de Grey, eldest son of the Marquis of Ripon, has been selected as the Liberal candidate for Mid-Lincolnshire at the next general election, when the sitting member, Colonel Amcotts, will retire.

CHATHAM. — Admiral George Elliot, who has twice unsuccessfully contested this borough against the present member, Mr. Arthur J. Otway, Liberal, has consented to be again a candidate in the Conservative interest at the next election. He has already begun his electioneering campaign.

GRANTHAM.—Captain Cust has accepted an invitation to offer himself as a candidate. He will be brought out under the auspices of the Grantham Conservative Working Men's Club.

THE HARVEST.

Mr. H. Kains-Jackson sends an interesting letter to the *Times*, from which the following are extracts:—"Under four heads the present excitement in the country relative to the corn trade may be profitably considered—1, the English wheat harvest is deficient, as well as I can judge, allowing for shortness of yield and weight, 20 per cent. on an average crop; 2, the stocks of wheat in the United Kingdom are below those of common years; 3, the number of cargoes on passage are only about half what they are in some seasons; and, 4, the potato disease is virulent, and a very large proportion of this crop is lost or almost valueless. At the same period last year the wheat crop was also deficient, the potatoes were, too, much diseased, but numerous grain ships were on passage to the United Kingdom, and stocks, if not large in granary, were much better than they are at present. The above statement, I believe, place the main facts on a fair level." The writer estimates the loss to the nation by the deficient harvest at from twenty to thirty millions sterling. Descending to details, he says:—"What the actual yield really is an extended survey helps me to estimate. I have examined the fields of Hampshire and Dorset, Surrey and Sussex. Living in Kent, I have viewed various districts; and I have specially visited Suffolk, Herts, and Cambridge, and seen Essex, Bedford, Northampton, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and the South of Scotland. A mixed wheat sample before me from 20 Kentish fields induces me to believe the county will grow 3½ to 4 qrs. per acre of good sound wheat; 10 of the best ears yield 440 grains, 10 of the worst, out of 20 samples, 330 grains. Sussex has also a fair crop; Essex and Suffolk middling ones; Cambridge fair, and better than last year. The South-Western counties have also a fair yield, and Yorkshire, with a favourable time for harvest, should have had the best wheat in the country, but, unluckily, recent weather has been wet, and much of the well-ripened grain will be spoiled. Norfolk and Lincoln have an irregular yield—from middling to bad. Farmers this year got 4 to 5 qrs. per acre off their best fields, instead of 5 to 6. There are no large crops, and many are small, although 6 and 7 qrs. of Rivett wheat this year is not uncommon; and, in conclusion, from sprouted white wheat, and lean, immature red samples, the crop generally is probably 20 per cent. below the average in England, while the unimportant wheat crop of Scotland (less than the yield of Essex), from continuous rainy weather, cannot reach half an average. The barley crop all over the kingdom is below an average—perhaps 10 per cent.—and the quality is poor, the grains being shrivelled and of a bad colour. The oat and bean crops are good, roots are very fine, and are still growing, promising to give great weight to the acre. The hop gardens, now being gathered, are rich, with a large and finely matured yield, seldom, if ever, exceeded. The forage crops, first and second cut, have been large and well gathered, and, with the remaining haystacks standing from last year, the country has fully a double quantity of cattle food to that of average years. The corn crops of all the southern, eastern, and Midland counties were, as a rule, secured in fine condition, but owing to the abundance of weeds in the sheaves, threshing out has been more backward than usual. I have here to speak of the potato crop, about which the country is generally alarmed. Reports of disease, correspondence as to its cause, and general complaints of losses (in some counties almost complete), have spread anxiety into all English, Scotch, and Irish households, and the words 'potato famine' are now commonly used. The evil is great, the loss to individuals and counties extreme, but no potato famine need be feared in this country in 1872-3. The difference in acreage now and in 1846 will not allow it; the imports from France and Germany will not allow it; and I believe the actual growth of English and Irish districts, almost free from disease, will not allow a potato famine. I rode over many potato fields in Kent on Thursday, and found a sound growth of five to seven tons per acre on light and heavy soils; fields of ten to forty acres—Regents, flukes, kidneys, Victorias, rocks—turned up furrow after furrow of sound, ware potatoes, and in the north of Ireland the crops are still reported good. Then our imports in 1872 are treble what they were in 1871,

over 1,000,000 cwts. being received in the last eight months. The acreage in the United Kingdom—say, 1,600,000 acres—if they bore a sound crop in any year, would glut the markets, and supply food for cattle and pigs at about 50s. per ton; and allowing four tons per acre as only a middling crop this year, if two tons are saved we shall have enough; and if only one ton be saved, these, with imports, will prevent extreme scarcity, and should leave this vegetable food at half the price of wheat. A fall of 10s. per ton is quoted this week in potatoes."

A correspondent of the *Times* has collected a number of reports from different parts of the north of Ireland relative to the potato crop, and they are much more favourable than could very lately have been expected. One from Derry says that only "a very small percentage of the tubers are injured, and some kinds are as yet quite free from taint." The crop is in every way superior to last year's. From Down, again, we hear that the first rumours of the prevalence of the disease have been greatly exaggerated. "The unusually high prices at this season—8d. to 9d. per stone—are strong evidence that the disease is not progressing." In Donegal prospects are yet more satisfactory. In many districts the potato crop has "completely escaped every disease, and is as fine as could possibly be wished for." The experience of Tyrone is similar. The disease has made its appearance, but "the tubers are not affected worth notice"; and it is added that for the past seven years there has not been any season in which the potato crop has stood so long without being infected.

LIFE AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Does anybody stay at home? If so, who and where? This season, having no northern home and being shut out of our southern one by the torrid heats, we have devoted to an exploration of summer resorts. We have been through the great New York plateau or table-land, including Sharon Springs, Richfield, Cherry Valley, Cooperstown, Saratoga and Lake George, and found all so full, that we wondered when we heard one and another say, that most of the families who usually frequented these resorts were in Europe.

Then, we said to ourselves, the New England places of resort cannot be thronged. We applied at Rye Beach—no room—every place full; we hear that Old Orchard is overflowing. We come to the Twin Mountain House to find every corner and crevice full; the house daily and nightly crowded; people sleeping in the bathing-rooms, on billiard-tables; beds nightly made in the halls; stages coming in two or three times a day crowded outside and in with new candidates for the places that are daily vacated.

Now, when we see this rushing stream of people going in every direction, we ask—*Who* stays at home?

The throng that rushes by seems to have in it all the composite elements of the family—"Men, women, children, and also much cattle."

Our house rejoices in a full quota of babies. One or two children with the whooping-cough give a family sound to matters; toy-terriers, hounds and coach-dogs gyrate through the halls and waken the echoes now and then with a bark. Here are whole families settled down for the summer, with nurses and tutors, and children of every age, from the collegian and the initiated young lady, down to the baby in arms. It is a general stirring up of society together. On Sundays there is religious service in the parlours, which seems to be attended, not only by all the inmates of the house, but by many who come in from the neighbourhood, for ten miles around. Last Sunday the preacher discoursed upon "Good nature" as a Christian grace; and certainly the subject received an amount, not only of discussion, but practical attention quite uncommon for a sermon. In fact, it struck upon the very Christian grace and attainment in which an American society, or set of people, most readily excels. If there is anything which we should remark as a national trait of our population, it is good nature. They are not haughty, stiff, prickly, afraid of being approached, and anxious to keep up certain lines and boundaries between themselves and other human beings. The Americans may have their faults, but they do not run in this direction. As a general rule, the American is good-humoured and obliging; ready always to put the very best face upon present matters, and indisposed to complain of inconveniences, or to make any troublesome offensive stand for personal rights. The preaching of good nature as a Christian grace to such an audience is therefore planting in a well-prepared soil. Such rushes and crushes as the inclement heat of this summer has caused, try one's love to one's neighbour by the surest test. It is easier to love one's neighbour a square off, than to love one's neighbour four in a room. Love, unlike gravitation, often increases with the square of the distance.

But the question arises, Why do so many who have the command of beautiful, spacious, well-kept houses and grounds, leave them all to try their fortunes in the general scramble of the hot months? Surely the hot weather, a trial always, may be better borne in a home, where one has control of many rooms and of all the surroundings, where one can open or shut doors or windows at pleasure, and secure stillness and quiet, and repose and regular hours, than where one is crowded and hurried and pressed and forced to other people's hours, and made perforce, partakers of other people's domestic arrangements. Why do so few stay at home, then? Well, then, in the first place, many of the inmates here revolve around some sufferer from "the hay fever"—or autumnal cold—which like an evil spirit seems to be seeking whom it may devour. We can count many families sojourning in this Twin Mountain House, that are here only because the husband, or the wife, or the daughter, or sister, is here from that annual curse. The Twin Mountain House is situated in a region supposed to be peculiarly adapted to the cure of that disease. Most obstinate cases have here found relief. People who for years have been dragged down by this recurring drain upon their constitutions, in this air find themselves restored to soundness and comfort. Immunity is not to be purchased by a short stay, it must cover at least the six weeks or two months of the annual visitation. We are surrounded on all sides by patients of this description, cheerfully putting up with all other deprivations, for this one great boon of security from their enemy.

Then, again, *apropos* to the summer rush *from* home come the fatigues of housekeeping. A gentleman said to us when we inquired why so many left lovely houses, commanding sea breezes and fine air in Boston, to crowd into such apartments at Lynn and Rye, "It's servants that they want to be rid of—the houses are all well enough, but they cannot have the fatigue of meeting these gentlemen and ladies every day any longer; they must have a breathing spell from their servants." This reminds us that a friend who remains in her Boston house through the season, has just received warning from her cook that she must leave her to take her summer vacation. "What! want to be gone a fortnight in the midst of this hot weather?" says Madam Mistress, to the great wheel of her establishment. "Certainly," says Madam Maid; "Everybody takes a summer vacation. Why shouldn't I?" So it goes! Thus the great idea of the summer vacation is getting to pervade all classes. It is a fixed fact. Well for us, since we have elected the mountains for our summer resort, that we came hither. We know no place where one has a more agreeable outlook. The house stands on a wide plateau around which sweeps a panorama of the finest peaks of the White Mountains, not overhanging in terrific gloom, but softened by distance, with their cloud-spotted sides and ever-shifting lights and shadows. At their foot, a belt of piny upland, where the dark spires of the spruce and fir mingle with lighter forest trees. Through the plain flow the crystal waters of the Ammonoosuc. The gentlemen-patients who frequent this place have here laid out walks, and rustic seats and retreats, which afford an easy range even to an invalid. Two or three boats are at the disposal of the guests, and the mountains, as reflected in the mirror of the river, are a lovely sight. From the house excursions to other points in the mountains are daily organised—parties coming and going constantly, either to Mount Washington or the Notch, or other points of interest; and the arrival of stages with new comers from all these points is one of the vanities of the daily scene. We have concluded that one has only to be still here a certain number of days to see all one's acquaintances. Sooner or later they revolve around—pass in sight and are gone.

But after all, our *beau idéal* of a summer is not a sojourn anywhere, even in the most agreeable watering place, but a home; a plain country house in some quiet New England village, with a good, jogging horse, and a carry-all not too fine for use, and plenty of corn and beans in the garden. When all is said and done there's no place like home, and let those who have one to stay in, stay in it, and not only be happy, but know that they are so.—*Christian Union.*

NOTANDA.

An important change in the method of choosing the President of the Congregational Union comes into effect at the next election—a fact which does not appear very generally known. We believe that the main features of the innovation are that each county union has the option of previously nominating some one minister for the presidency, who, at the annual meeting of the Congregational Union, will be severally brought forward, and the ministers and delegates present proceeding to the vote, the nominee receiving a majority of suffrages will be entitled to presidential honours. It is evident, therefore, that instead of the hitherto cut-and-dried system, one more consonant with the times is to be introduced.

The notification that the conclusion of the Laureate's Arthurian legends may shortly be expected, makes it interesting to look back on the views held respecting his early efforts. In the "Table Talk" of Coleridge, under date April 18, 1830, after some remarks on poetic promise, we read:—"Mr. Tennyson's sonnets, such as I have seen, have many of the characteristic excellencies of those of Wordsworth and Southey." Twenty-one years later Tennyson succeeded the author of "The Excursion" as Poet Laureate. Again, in April, 1833, Coleridge said:—"I have not read through all Mr. Tennyson's poems which have been sent me; but I think there are some things of a good deal of beauty in what I have seen. The misfortune is, that he has begun to write verses without very well understanding what metre is. . . . What I would, with many wishes for success, prescribe to Tennyson,—indeed, without it he can never be a poet in art—is to write for the next two or three years in none but one or two well-known and strictly defined metres, such as the heroic couplet, the octave stanza, or the octosyllabic measure of the 'Allegro' and 'Penseroso.' . . . . As it is, I can scarcely scan some of his verses." Criticisms like these may have had some weight—if we mistake not the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* contain others—for the volume entitled "Poems" did not appear till 1842, followed by "In Memoriam" in 1850.

England is a city of refuge for the world, and those in need of an asylum naturally gravitate hither, so that the arrival of a detachment of Jesuits, though assuredly no very desirable importation, will perhaps create little alarm or excitement except in Newdegatian minds. Yet the Society of Jesus—founded in Paris in 1454 by Spaniards—has not always experienced an English welcome; for the Order was expelled the country in 1579, again in 1581, and again in 1586. In November, 1602, they once more compulsatorily emigrated, and even so late as April, 1829, the members of the Society received their passports for more hospitable shores. Indeed, the disciples of Ignatius Loyola are tolerably accustomed to the receipt of orders to quit at short notice, there being hardly a country in Europe from which they have not at one time or other received unceremonious ejectment—some sixty-eight arbitrary interferences with the liberty of the subject being chronicled in connection with their history.

When will people cease to believe in prophets, especially sporting ones, who, morality apart, are "blind guides" at best? The St. Leger is over, and where are the prophets? The professional vaticinators of the *Era*, *Field*, *Bell's Life*, *Sportsman*, *Sporting Life*, and *Sporting Gazette*, one and all held the winners in contempt, and derided the capabilities of the horse which ran second. Nor were the seers of the *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, and *Standard* more fortunate; their predictions being singularly wide of the result. Yet one successful forecast erases a score of prophecies conspicuous by their failure, and a large section of the public again and again gamble away their money under the guidance of such trustless prognosticators. When will the daily journals mentioned see if it be not possible to exist without a professional racing soothsayer. An article in the current *Congregationalist* mentions with commendation that the *Manchester Guardian* has discarded such an accessory. Nor is this peculiar to that paper alone, for two or three, if not all the five, Liverpool dailies have for some time also done without it; and if in the face of so much competition, diurnal journalism can be carried on without futile predictions, it would surely be possible for London dailies to follow their example. The *Daily News*, at any rate, might with propriety try the experiment.

The sometime M.P. for King's county, and the then prominent member of what was termed "the Pope's brass band," but now Governor Pope Hennessy, chief magnate in Sierra Leone, is, per advices by the African mail, apparently very popular with his subjects, and a great demonstration in his honour was held on the 23rd August. The "coloured gentlemen," it appears, came out very strong in illuminations; transparencies bearing mottoes of "The Poor Man's Friend," "Justice to the Negro," "Long Live Governor Hennessy," being freely displayed. So it is evident that the ex-M.P. is another instance of Conservative tendencies becoming Liberalised by colonial experience—Tory proclivities having, in several notable cases, with good sense, been adapted to the spirit of the colonial society. Mr. Hennessy deserves his success. Originally a clerk in the Education Department, he has fought his way up. Other colonies besides Sierra Leone have had him at the helm with general acceptance, and in possession of the sympathies of his dusky admirers he is perhaps more to be envied than some of the potentates whose movements have of late created general attention.

"Never too Late to Mend," in 1856 did much to awaken attention to some of the abuses of the then convict system, and "Put Yourself in His Place" more latterly brought into forcible relief trades-unionism in its most unfavourable phases. Continuing the work of interweaving social facts with fiction, Mr. Reade in his new novel, "A Simpleton," now appearing in *London Society*, has commenced an incisive onslaught on stays; the evils of tight-lacing being depicted with physiological knowledge interspersed with a lively argumentative commentary. Whether the ladies will make Mr. Reade their Peter the Hermit in his new crusade remains to be proved.

Some religious stories for children have been published by the Rev. W. H. B. Proby, who was, he says, "stimulated to prosecuting this object by the consideration" that "Line upon Line" and the "Peep of Day" are "doing immense harm by propagating false doctrine, thus securing a too ready reception for positive error, and a too ready allowance of bad habits of thought." Even if what are termed Anglican views were more popular than they are, it would, we fancy, take the vicar of Colyton all his time to oust the works mentioned from public favour; for we note that the first part of "Line upon Line" is in the 178th thousand; the second in its 145th thousand; while the "Peep of Day" has realised its 322nd thousand—pretty conclusive proof that the parents of England are not dissatisfied with the religious views therein contained.

It may perhaps be of interest to some, to be reminded that on Sunday next, September 22nd, the days and nights are of equal length all over the globe, it being the autumnal equinox. About this time storms of wind and rain are, according to the weather-wise, to be expected. B.

Literature.

"YARNDALE."*

A book which professes to give us a photograph of social life in Lancashire ought, if it at all fulfils its purpose, to be clever and amusing if it be nothing more, and so much merit can hardly be denied to the "unsensational story" before us. A novel in the strict sense of the word, "Yarndale" is not; for the writer's aim has evidently been not so much to amuse his readers by a work of fiction as to ventilate certain religious and political ideas, and illustrate them by pictures of Christian life in the cotton districts. "Yarndale" is Manchester, and the wretched suburb of Mudlington, where the factories rear their tall chimneys, and the operatives congregate in miserable homes—"a locality marked by every "disagreeable feature that a manufacturing district," can possess—is, we suppose, to be identified with Ancoats; and as a description of it the picture here given is scarcely too darkly coloured. It must be remembered, however, that Ancoats is not only a manufacturing district, but also one of the lowest quarters of a great town, where numbers of our social pariahs may be found, and therefore cannot be regarded as a fair specimen of the factory towns and villages of Lancashire. Into this Mudlington, however, comes Mr. Monkhouse, a devoted young clergyman who has earned high distinction and won an open fellowship at Oxford, but sees in this neglected district a fitting field for the exercise of his ministry. It is not difficult to see that the story of his labours affords the writer abundant opportunity for describing the place and the people. A clergyman who endeavours to do his duty conscientiously, sees men both in their worst and best moments; gains admission into different circles, and is able to note their peculiarities; finds himself necessarily thrown into contact with great varieties of opinion and character; and has, in one way or other, to deal with the questions that interest the population among whom he is working. Our author shows no little skill in availing himself of these opportunities. The story, so far as the first two volumes are concerned, is of the slightest possible kind—in fact is not a story; but a better thread, on which to hang the series of sketches he has given us, could not easily be found. Mr. Monkhouse is introduced, and we are introduced with him, or with some of his friends in whose fortunes we are interested, to all kinds of scenes and people, to drawing-rooms and cottages, oratorios in the Free Trade Hall and riotous assemblies of operatives, to the Exchange and private counting-houses, to municipal elections and Sunday-school committees. We accompany him on begging expeditions, and visits to the homes of his parishioners; and though we are often tempted to wish that there was a little more in himself, that he was more of a man with some distinct individuality about him, and less a mere type of the excellent clergyman, we always find something to interest and instruct us too in those whom he visits. We hardly think that the writer is a Lancashire man, or, if he is, he must be one who has spent a considerable time out of the county and been largely affected by other influences. We should, indeed, be disposed to think that he is a clergyman, who has settled in some manufacturing district, and here records his impressions. If so, he has certainly succeeded to a large extent in understanding the spirit of the people, appreciating their modes of thought, and catching many of their forms of expression; and, not least important, in collecting some of those quaint stories which are so rife in the county. We have sometimes thought that anyone who would take the trouble to make a collection of Lancashire tales might produce a book which would rival even Dean Ramsay's celebrated Scottish Reminiscences. An idea of what might be done is given by some of the conversations and incidents introduced here. We should spoil the effect of the dialogue, in some of which there is a good deal of wit and humour, by attempting to abridge them, and they are too long to reproduce at full length.

While fully admitting the cleverness which the book shows, there are manifest signs that it is the production of an inexperienced hand; probably the first effort of an author who, we may add, is more likely to succeed in portraiture of character than in the construction of a plot. Hence it is only in the third volume that we have any real attempt at a story, and we cannot pronounce it a success. But our great objection to the book is the mode in which it deals with Dissent and Dissenters. Coming fresh from Oxford, Monkhouse is startled to find himself seated at a "dinner-"table next to a Dissenter." Probably he had never sat at dinner with a Dissenter in his life; into "whatever society he had gone, he would "have assumed as beyond doubt that, if an "Englishman, his next neighbour was a member of the Established Church. He knew "nothing of the species Dissenter, or the habits "belonging to it; he had read of the Puritans, "and in some regards admired them; but the "only visible personation of Nonconformity "that ever came before him were a few turbulent ranters in the village that adjoined "his father's park. It therefore seemed to him "passing strange, on first thoughts, that the "young lady by his side dressed in the height "of fashion, adorned with gems, the daughter "of a titled gentleman, should be a Dissenter." This passage is an index to the spirit of the book, which shows the author as little acquainted with the true character of Dissent and Dissenters as Mr. Monkhouse himself. Indeed, he has little sympathy with any who do not conform to his type of Churchmanship, and cannot miss the opportunity in his sketches of the Free-trade Hall, or Hall of Commerce, as he calls it, of contrasting the "High Church-"man with his pale face and characteristic "waistcoat," with "an occasional low Church-"man *with his crumpled tie and dusky muzzle.*" Possibly this style of thing—and it is a fair specimen of the tone taken towards Dissenters and Evangelical Churchmen alike—may be smart, but to us it savours only of an insolent, priestly arrogance, which is more offensive than a "crumpled tie," or even a "dusky muzzle." We wonder whether the author really believes that all goodness, simplicity of spirit, and refinement of character belongs to the Established Church, and that Dissenters are all loud-mouthed, vulgar pretenders, or something worse. If he does, he is incompetent to do them injustice; if he does not, he has done himself injustice in this book. No doubt he has sometimes hit defects which may be seen in certain Dissenters, but even these he has caricatured, and he does not seem to recognise that there is another side of Dissenting life—at all events he has failed fairly to represent it. Possibly there may be such people as the Mugglestones, Mr. Scragstone, and others of the same class, though we have never happened to meet with them; but certainly they are not typical Dissenters. The same remark holds good in relation to the pictures of manufacturing society, some of the best features of which are altogether overlooked.

We do not care to examine further into the defects of a book which we accept, with its merits and faults, as an Orthodox Churchman's representation of certain phases of our social life; and, regarding it thus, we feel that there can be no approach to any settlement of our mutual differences so long as there is, on one side at least, and possibly on both, so much ignorance of the character and views of its opponents. The book is too long, and would be greatly improved by the omission of the opening chapters, which are low in tone, and have no special relation to the rest of the book, and indeed, are out of harmony with it. The writer who can point out the evils of intemperance among the working-classes of Mudlington, ought certainly not to have described the drinking bouts in Oxford, in the semi-apologetic style adopted in these chapters. If gentlemen who have no excuse for their vices can sin thus, and be treated with lenient indulgence, it is hard to condemn too strongly those whose circumstances might plead extenuation, if extenuation were possible, for their fault.

* *Yarndale: an Unsensational Story.* In Three Vols. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co.)

"ANNALS OF ENGLISH PRESBYTERY."*

We are glad to see that, in spite of the deprivations of age, Dr. McCrie in his retirement can still solace himself with his beloved subject—Church History. He writes with all his old enthusiasm and freshness, astonishing us now and then by his vivid pictures and fine characterisation. And there is a ripe wisdom, a candid tolerance throughout, which makes us half regret his choice of title. "Annals of English Presby-"tery," leads us at first to think of narrow party struggles; Dr. McCrie treats a wider subject and one better suited to his genius. His book is properly a popular *résumé* of the history of Protestantism in these islands, full of fine insight, and as we have said penetrated with charity, which is the handmaid of insight. The book in one word is a Protestant *Eirenicon;* a long sigh of regret over the divisions that have vexed and weakened Protestantism in Britain, and a plea for union in face of the common enemy. Dr. McCrie says in his preface:—

"In these annals, the term 'Presbytery' has been used in a popular, rather than an ecclesiastical sense. It is not the author's object to vindicate Presbyterianism as a form of Church government in distinction from Episcopacy or Independency. He prefers the term 'Presbytery,' in order to embrace all who have distinguished themselves by their adherence to primitive Christianity, and to the principles of the Reformation in England, including the saints, bishops, and martyrs of the olden time, without meaning to assert that they were all, in the modern sense, Presbyterians."

And so he gives an account of Columba and the Culdees, and St. Aidan; then speaks of the Lollards, and of Sir John Oldcastle, whom, with other writers, he vindicates from the scorn that historians have attempted to attach to him; then he eloquently sketches the lives of the martyr bishops of England; and proceeds to trace the rise of Presbytery in the Church of England—referring to Coverdale, Fox, Cartwright, and the rest. Afterwards there follows an admirable account of the Westminster Assembly, sketches of its leading men, what led to it, and its results. The gradual course of Presbytery is then traced till it becomes Nonconformist, and the cruelties and hardships of the Ejectment of 1662 are recited, and Presbytery since the Revolution is briefly glanced at. It is thus seen, that Dr. McCrie's purpose is strictly historical, not polemical, though now and then he cannot escape indicating his leaning on great questions; but he is sound, and is ready to make allowances—in his case, "bitterness has "not come with age."

One of the points which he brings out with prominence is the fact that Scotland derived from England much for which she is now often stigmatised. She is blamed as worshipping the Westminster Confession, and it is spoken of as though it had originated with her, whereas the wonder is that she should have so readily thrown aside her first Confession—so simple and nobly beautiful, if less rigorously logical—and implicitly accepted the other creed:—

"The most singular fact connected with the history of these standards is their short-lived existence in England, where they originated, when compared with the long duration of their use and authority in Scotland, in America, and wherever the Presbyterian Church has extended. It seems strange that while the Scottish Church was so ready to abandon her simple confession and rudimental catechisms for the more abstruse productions of the English divines, to exchange her 'Book of Common Order' for a 'Directory,' and her old Psalter, accompanied with its tunes in four parts, to which they had been so long accustomed, for a new psalm-book without any tunes whatever, composed by an Independent of the Long Parliament—the English Presbyterians, on the contrary, should have so soon practically given up the use of these standards. Still stranger does it appear that, while in Scotland the Westminster standards were not only received by the Church and sanctioned by Acts of the Scottish Parliament, but solemnly sworn and subscribed throughout the whole land, the English Parliament, by whose advice they had been framed, never gave them any legal sanction, and that the English divines by whom they were composed, never subscribed them. The difference may be partly accounted for by natural idiosyncrasies, and partly by the extreme desire of the Scots to obtain that 'convenanted uniformity' for which England was not yet prepared, but which Scotland, with a Church fully organised and a Parliament favourably disposed, regarded as the sheet-anchor of her safety, and to which afterwards, as a sacred engagement, she resolutely clung, in hope and against hope, in days of darkness and storm."

Even some of the greatest and staunchest Calvinists have looked back with lingering fondness to that old Confession, of which many who talk glibly about her dogmatism know not a sentence, although even a man like Edward Irving wrote one of his very finest passages in its praise. But to Scotland there can be no doubt that the Westminster Confession served at times of crisis as a uniting and rallying point, and thus it has acquired a deep historic significance and helped the cause of "spiritual "independence," wrought into the very texture of Scottish feeling and Scottish thought.

Of course it was to be expected that Dr. McCrie should have a justifying word to say of Calvin, but it is honest and conciliatory:—

"If, indeed, there is any point on which modern Presbyterians feel a difficulty here, it is when called upon to reconcile the creed and polity of Calvin and his brethren the foreign divines, with the extremely cordial and liberal tone in which they dealt with the liturgy, the ceremonies, and the polity of the Church of England. We shall only add that, in their turn, the English reformers manifested the highest esteem and respect towards their brethren in foreign parts. The ministerial orders of foreign churches were freely acknowledged. Martin Bucer, of Germany, and Peter Martyr, of Italy, were called to professorships in Cambridge and Oxford. John Knox, of Scotland, was offered the bishopric of Rochester. By the advice of these divines, several important amendments were made upon the liturgy in 1561. . . . We can hardly help lamenting that such a general synod as that which was then projected never met; and we can only speculate on what might have been the result of a friendly alliance between the Anglicanism of Cranmer and Ridley, the Lutheranism of Melanchthons and Bullinger, and the Presbyterianism of Calvin and Knox. All we can say is, that, at this

* *Annals of English Presbytery: from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.* By THOMAS MCCRIE, D.D., LL.D. (Nisbet and Co.)

period, there was every prospect of a blessed unity and harmony among the Protestant churches at home and abroad."

But the accession of Mary blighted all these hopes, and instead of unity there were disruption and martyrdom. The whole bearing of Dr. McCrie's volume, from beginning to end, and especially where he speaks of Henry VIII., is to show that the relation of the secular and the spiritual offices is productive only of evil. Yet Dr. McCrie is no morose Presbyter or Calvinist. He mourns over the bareness and lack of æsthetic taste in the Presbyterian forms of worship; and he adds—

"There is nothing, perhaps, in the mere outward ceremonial of our Puritan and Presbyterian forefathers less worthy of sympathy or more difficult of defence, than the bareness and scrupulosity that would have banished all that is externally tasteful and pleasing from the worship of the Great Creator."

We thank Dr. McCrie cordially for this work, and hope he may yet be able to give a *résumé* in somewhat of the same style and spirit of Scottish Ecclesiastical History from the Reformation down to our own time. There are few men who could touch off either the Reformers or the Moderates better or more picturesquely.

*CREMER'S LEXICON.**

This volume, as we briefly announced to our readers some time since, is an original and valuable contribution to our Biblical literature. It is not a Greek lexicon in the classical sense, though it gives the classical meanings of many Greek words. Nor is it even a lexicon of New Testament Greek, for it does not include some hundreds of the words commonly used in the New Testament Scriptures, or even many of the words, such as μερί and ῥακά, which most need explanation. In design at least, and in good measure in performance also, it takes in all the words which have been remoulded, compelled to carry new and growing meanings, by the exigencies of Christian teaching and controversy. In dealing with this large and important class of words, Professor Cremer gives, first, their classical, or extra-Biblical meanings; and, then, shows how they have been modified by the use to which they have been put by the *Seventy* in their translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, and by the holy men who were moved to write the Scriptures of the Greek Testament. In point of fact, this lexicon is rather a series of articles on the master words of the New Testament, the words which have been in the mouths of the theologians for so many centuries, than a lexicon in the ordinary sense. And these articles are most helpful and instructive. They trace the history of this word or that, show at what point a new meaning was forced upon it, how it was raised and expanded till it embraced a new range of conceptions. The work is admirably done throughout, with a completeness which is simply wonderful when one remembers that Cremer is the first mariner who has burst into this unknown lexical sea. Now and then we find some sense of a word omitted; as, for example, in the admirable essay on πνεῦμα, we have no reference to the materialistic conception of the Stoics, who regarded the *pneumata*—the emotions, impulses, passions of the soul—as "air currents"; but, on the whole, the essays are singularly full and even exhaustive. No student of the Bible can use it without a feeling of gratitude to its learned and accomplished author.

JOTTINGS OF A LITERARY RECLUSE.†

Whatever tends to bring us near to the person of those who have informed, moved, or delighted us, is certain to be attractive. This is an instinct, as Carlyle says, which is perennial —"man is always interested in man"—and especially, he might have added, in the man that lies behind the book or work of art. For in the true book or work of art we *do* get glimpses of the character of the producer, only wavering or indistinct, as are the reflections of things in a running stream; and in the very degree that they are indistinct and unfixed do they excite our curiosity. We know very well, for example, that the man who wrote the "Scarlet Letter" must have had some affinity for morbid and *outré* subjects, and that yet his shrewd sense and self-control must have been considerable. Still, we could not from it have guessed exactly that he would have made a good "gauger" or clerk, though when we do know this it adds a reflex interest to our study of the work. We could not infer in reading "Scots wha hae," the circumstances in which it was written; yet when we do know them, "Scots wha hae" is only the more interesting to us because of the faithful reflection of Burns we have in it.

Mr. Jacox's "Aspects of Authorship" is a book fitted to reward a reading by awakening such curiosities about authors and their personal traits and habits. It is the result of a sort of quiet studiousness. It breathes a broad humanity, a catholicity of sentiment, rarified by being confined for exercise within the four walls of a library. Books have been to the author as men; but he has brought to his dealings with them an original and active mind which, in spite of his enforced seclusion, has kept him from being really bookish. He rides no hobbies—at least he is man of the world enough not to ride them hard. He knows the trick of good polished conversation—to pack ideas close, dress them out in simple guise, but not make too much of any one in particular, and so pass smartly from one to another. His book is just the talk of a cultivated literary recluse, who has good instinct for men's characters, but whose misfortune it has been to be secluded. What we had guessed from Mr. Jacox's previous works, he has frankly intimated in the preface of this one. He tells us that—

"His state of health enforces the exceptional (those inexperienced of constraint might write it exceptionable) life of a recluse, and makes this mode of employment his only available resource. The plea is of course invalid in the way of arresting judgment, or mitigating its sentence, on the part of those predisposed to condemn; but on his part it goes some way towards confirming him in an apparent vocation, and so far reconciling him to his lot. From the same cause what he writes is signally deficient in that freshness and force of composition and that depth of research which a hale student, not confined for the most part to his room, and limited altogether to his own book-shelves, might offer."

But he has made a very interesting and reliable book—not a book to be read right through at a sitting, but one to be taken up and a chapter read now, and another then. Both pleasure and profit must be the lot of the reader who cons it in the right spirit. It is full of fine quotation, good anecdote, and suggestive remark; for this author has something of the quaint felicity of the old essayists, which makes us regret that he has so much dislike to appearing in the character of an original writer. Some of his own sentences are as good as those he quotes:—

"Taken generally, the expressive phrase that a man talks like a book, is well said to exactly hit off the person who retails the sort of information we generally look for in books, and puts it in the same way in which it is ordinarily put in print. This is pretty unanimously voted priggish; and the prig is condemned as a bore when he gets on a big subject, because we feel that his opinions are second-hand, however right they may be."

And again:—

"The world, which despises a bookworm," he says, "appreciates doubly the cleverness of a man who has a distinct social turn. Genius and action are declared to be inseparable companions; and the bookworm, 'paradoxical as it may seem, is a compound of laboriousness and inaction.' Libraries, as an essay writer on the bookworm puts it, are only worth anything to the world, so far as they serve as a means of inspiration; and the bookworm is not always inspired. As the bookworm does nothing openly for the world, and shuns intercourse with it, naturally it conceives of him as a misanthrope, whose 'books are to him what men, women, and horses, are to less retired and refined human beings.'."

The book is made up of thirty chapters on such topics as "Self-seen in Print," "Self-heard in Song," "Bookish," "Book Marks," "Men of Letters and Unlettered Wives" (a fruitful but depressing topic), "Lapses in Law," "Commercial Failures," "Pangs in Print," "Ready Writers," "A Run upon a Book," "Unread and Unreadable," "Personality in Fiction," "Author's Den," &c. Under each there is a little essay containing so much in small space, that the author approves himself an adept in relating the dispersed, and in the knack of condensing—no mean part of the literary craft. He is full of anecdotes. This is one:—

"The third great George our King one day got Fanny Burney into a corner, and kept her there till he got a straightforward answer from her as to what prompted her to write and to publish 'Evelina.' Coming close up to her, he said—'But what?—what?—how was it?' 'Sir?' cried she, not well understanding him. 'How came you?—how happened it?—what?—what?' 'I—I only wrote, sir, for my own amusement—only in some odd, idle hours.' 'But your publishing—your printing—how was that?' 'That was only, sir—only because—' She hesitated, by her own account, 'most abominably,' and grew terribly confused; but the *What!* was iterated and reiterated with so earnest a look that, forced to say something, she stammeringly answered, 'I thought, sir—it would look well in print.' The King laughed heartily, and walked away to enjoy it, crying out, however, as he did so, 'Very fair, indeed; that's being fair and honest.'"

But the book is certainly not all *couleur de rose* for would-be literary aspirants. Mr. Jacox takes care to repeat the warnings against choosing a literary life. How touching are Miss Mitford's confessions even in the midst of her success:—

"I myself hate all my doings (in literature), and consider the being forced to this drudgery as the greatest misery that life can afford. I would rather serve in a shop, rather scour floors, rather nurse children, than undergo what I do. . . . But it is my wretched fate, and must be undergone—so long, at least, as my father is spared to me. If I should have the misfortune to lose him, I shall go quietly to the workhouse, and never write another line—a far preferable destiny."

And Mr. Jacox is apt at finding the prime sayings. He quotes Béranger's maxims:—"Write "if you will; versify if you must; sing away, "if the singing mood is an imperative mood, "but on no account give up your other occupa-"tion. Let your authorship be a pastime, not "a trade; let it be your avocation, not your "vocation; depending upon it, you will be "dependent indeed, with a debtor's prison "looming in the background." And he does not forget Madame de Staël's fine sentence:—"The best of melancholy poetry is that it is "inspired by a kind of rapture, which still tells "of mental strength and enjoyment."

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Illuminated Scripture Text Book of Every Day. Echoes of Heavenly Music. (London: Warne and Co.) These are further varieties of a class of books for which the publishers are famed. The first is a pretty little book, and very cheap withal, containing a coloured illustration for every day, and an interleaved diary for memoranda. There can be no doubt that it will be popular. The "Echoes," a still smaller brochure, has a verse and hymn for every day.

Handbook of the Prince Consort National Memorial. (John Murray.) The Prince Consort Memorial is a great effect of national art; here we have a full and authoritative description of it. It will be found very handy for those visiting the memorial, and desirous of carrying away a clear idea of the designs and the sculptures.

Stories for Willing Ears: a Book for Boys. By T. S. E. (Hamilton, Adams and Co.) This book is fairly written, but, to our idea, spoiled to some extent by the determination to draw a moral. "Lame Willie" might have been made a very admirable and simple sketch had it not been for this compromising propensity. The author, however, has some feeling for boy-nature, and might, by getting rid of the rage to teach, write some stories that boys would take to.

Margaret Ford; or, What a Young Girl can do. By Mrs. H. B. PAULL. (Sunday School Union.) This story has a little of the same fault as that referred to above; but Mrs. Paull is too good a story-teller to let it become destructive. Margaret Ford is a country girl, who comes up to London to the house of a Mrs. Fraser, and, in spite of temptations, held out to her by her fellow servants, remains honest and straightforward, and in a crisis, save the lives of her master's children. We seldom meet with such servants nowadays. Still, upbringing and good influence are great matters, and there may be many such. But this kind of story loses a good deal of its force, because such characters are exceptional.

Miscellaneous.

OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.—A meeting convened by the Eastern branch of the National Sunday League was held on Wednesday night in the Town Hall, Shoreditch, under the presidency of Sir John Bennett, to support the opening of the Bethnal-green Museum on Sunday afternoon. Among the speakers was Mr. Voysey, who said he had been for two years a curate in Whitechapel, and had pitied the destitution of the people living there. They were too poor to pay for a railway journey, but all of them could on a Sunday evening walk to the museum. He came there to obtain for them the opportunity of doing so, and the task would be easy. All they had to do was to say, "We must have it," and Parliament would do the rest. The theological question had long since been played out; the people of England were no longer to be trampled down with texts. They wanted to have their museums and art collections thrown open on Sundays, and Government and Parliament would be compelled to listen to their application. The Rev. J. A. Picton and Dr. Bowkett also advocated the opening of the museum on Sunday. An amendment was, amid much confusion, moved by Mr. Turner, and supported by the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, but after a somewhat disorderly scene, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution declaring the expediency of opening all musums and art collections on Sundays was put and agreed to by a large majority.

MARRIAGE IN CHESHIRE.—On Thursday last the marriage of Anna Maria, only daughter of Mr. Henry Morgan, of Lee Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire, to Mr. Sloane Richards, of Birmingham, son of Mr. Evan M. Richards, M.P. for Cardiganshire, was celebrated at the Congregational Church, Wilmslow. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Watson Smith, assisted by the Revs. R. W. Dale, M.A., and Charles Vince, both of Birmingham; and, as the marriage unites two of the oldest and most respected Nonconformist families, the proceedings excited great interest in the neighbourhood, the church being crowded with the friends and relations of both families. Among the

* *Biblico-Theological Lexicon of New Testament Greek.* By HERMANN CREMER. Translated by D. W. SIMON, Ph.D., and WILLIAM URWICK, M.A. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)

† *Aspects of Authorship; or, Book Marks and Book Makers.* By FRANCIS JACOX, author of "Cues from all Quarters," &c. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.)

wedding guests were Mr. E. M. Richards, M.P., and Mrs. Richards (the parents of the bridegroom), Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mrs. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. Vince, Mrs. William Richards (Swansea), Mr. and Mrs. Richard Richards (Swansea), Mr. and Mrs. W. Morgan (Birmingham), Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Morgan (Liverpool), Mr. and Mrs. Sloane (Bath), Mr. and Mrs. Jardine (Alderley), Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Waters (Alderley), Mr. and Mrs. Sing (Bridgenorth), Miss Livett (Bristol), Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Williams (Birmingham), Mr. and Mrs. Boundy (Birmingham), Dr. and Mrs. Thomas (Swansea), and numerous other friends. After the wedding breakfast, to which upwards of sixty guests sat down, the newly-married couple left for London, *en route* for the continent, where they will spend the honeymoon.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND LIEUTENANT DAWSON.—The Livingstone Search and Relief Committee of the Royal Geographical Society have issued a second report, in which they state the final judgment at which they have arrived on Lieutenant Dawson's conduct in command of the late expedition. After considering that gentleman's report, and his answers to a number of written questions sent to him by the committee, they have come to the conclusion that Lieutenant Dawson was not justified in breaking up the expedition on the grounds stated by him, and they express their disapprobation of his conduct in so doing. They think that as the expenses of the journey to the interior and back to Zanzibar had been already incurred, Lieutenant Dawson should, at any rate, have proceeded to Dr. Livingstone, taking on the supplies, medicine, arms, instruments, and guards, and assuring the great traveller, by personal intercourse, of the sympathy of his countrymen and their anxiety to relieve him. That Lieutenant Dawson did not adopt this course, or even write to Dr. Livingstone to inform him of the expedition and its abandonment, the committee attribute to a lamentable error of judgment. They further consider "that, as the responsibility of breaking up the expedition on May 3 rests entirely with Lieutenant Dawson, they are not required to express an opinion on the conduct subsequent to that date of the subordinate members of the original party who acted at Zanzibar under no official obligations. With regard, however, to the Rev. Mr. New, who was engaged by Lieutenant Dawson at Zanzibar, they feel bound to say that, having heard from him a full explanation of the circumstances under which he acted, they acquit him of all blame, and place it on record that he has in no way forfeited their confidence."

THE POST OFFICE.—In an analysis of the annual Report of the Postmaster-General to the Lords of the Treasury, we read:—"The portions of the report which deal with the Telegraph, Money Order, Savings Bank, Annuity, and Insurance business do but repeat the same history of increasing activity and usefulness. The great number of the telegraph offices now open has practically cheapened telegraphy by doing away almost entirely with the extra charges for porterage that were once so frequent. At the end of 1871 there were upwards of five thousand offices, through which nearly twelve million messages were sent during the year, exclusive of about 700,000 on behalf of the newspaper press. Nearly half the messages were forwarded from twelve great towns; but familiarity is rapidly extending the use of the telegraph in villages and rural districts. The facilities afforded by the Money Order Office have been increased by the reduction of the commission charged upon small sums, and the change, although it has caused an increase of 24 per cent. in the number of orders, has diminished profits by nearly 40,000*l.* per annum. The savings-bank holds more than seventeen millions sterling, standing in the names of 1,300,000 depositors; and the sum accruing to these depositors for interest during the year was over 370,000*l.* The annuity and insurance business is still comparatively limited, and the persons paying premiums on either account are scarcely more than 5,000. The average amount of each annuity is 20*l.* 10*s.*, and of each life insurance nearly 77*l.* The gross revenue of the whole establishment for 1871 was nearly five millions, and the net revenue something more than a million and a quarter. The officers of all kinds, excluding 9,000 engaged only in telegraphic work, amount to 29,000 in number and their united salaries, poundages, and allowances to about a million and-a-half—or an average of 53*l.* each. This sum will appear small, but in includes the wages of many lads, and also payments to village postmasters, who combine the light work of a small office with some other business by which they live. The Postmaster-General meets by a direct negative the assertion that the clerks, letter-carriers, or other servants are either overworked or underpaid."

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. — Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., is continuing his Irish meetings in promotion of this object. On Monday he addressed a large meeeting in the Belfast Town-hall on the question, the chair being taken by Mr. Thomas M'Clure, M.P. The audience included many of the principal citizens. At the conclusion of Mr. Richard's speech a committee was formed to diffuse information in the locality upon peace and arbitration, and to get up petitions in support of the lecturer's intended Parliamentary motion next session. The committee includes the Mayor of Belfast, Mr. M'Clure, M.P., Sir James Hamilton, and others. At the recent arbitration meeting in Dublin, the chairman, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M.P., in thanking his honourable friend, said that although this was Mr. Richard's first visit to Ireland, he hoped it would not be the last. He had thought somewhat upon this subject, and it always appeared to him that in order to carry out this great movement of peace and good will among mankind—he did not know whether it could be achieved or not—that no longer in any civilised nation in the world should the declaration of war rest in the person of the Sovereign. He thought that seemed to be a necessary element in the movement. Could there be anything more painful to one's feelings in looking over what had happened in the late war than this reflection—that millions of men were sacrificed, millions of pounds worth of property destroyed, through a mere squabble between two individuals—one an emperor of one nation and the other a king? They fell out about their cousins or relatives of some kind, as to whether they should or should not be married, as if it was a matter of consequence to the world at large whether they were married, or in existence at all. If ever the declaration of war was to be made—for it was difficult to suppose that it could be altogether avoided—it should not be left in the individual power of a sovereign from spite, ambition, or other motives to make the declaration, but it should come from the recognised authority of the State. (Hear, hear.) There was no difficulty in having the representatives of the people brought together, where calm discussion would prevail, as it always did in such assemblies, and which they might achieve what Dr. Shaw seemed to think difficult to achieve—the enforcement of peace without the force of war. If such were the course adopted, war would be much less frequent.

THE WESLEYANS AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—For a long time past it has been matter of regret among the Wesleyan Methodists that the sons of many of their wealthy families gradually forsook the Church of their fathers on going to higher schools and to the Universities. Of late the attention of the Wesleyans has been especially directed to this and other matters connected with the great educational institutions of the country. An estate has been purchased at Cambridge by Sir Francis Lycett, Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. J. T. Budgett, the Rev. W. Arthur, and others, on behalf of Methodism, and the intention is to erect upon the estate a complete educational establishment, consisting of a High School and hostels. In the latter Wesleyan young gentlemen pursuing their studies at the University can, if they choose, find a quiet and comfortable home: while the High School will be a capital training institution for the University itself. The youths who have successfully studied at Wesley College, Taunton, or Kingswood, or Woodhouse-grove, might, if intending to finish with the University education, be transferred to the establishment at Cambridge, and be greatly aided by its advantages. It is more than probable that the Cambridge project will be carried to completion. Considerable changes are also thought of in reference to Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove. In these schools hitherto only the sons of Wesleyan ministers have been educated. But more than a year ago a commission was appointed to consider if any and what improvements could be made in the schools. The report of this commission and of the committee which appointed it was presented to the late Conference. The report has been printed, and contains many suggestions of considerable importance. The following, among other changes, were recommended to the favourable consideration of the conference:—1. That one of the schools be set apart for the younger, and the other for the older scholars. 2. That the age of admission to the school be altered from nine to ten years, leaving any exceptional case to be specially considered. 3. That no boy be admitted to the school without passing a examination not lower than the prescribed fourth standard in the Revised Code. 4. That the age at which scholars shall pass from the junior to the senior school shall in all ordinary cases be thirteen, or as near thereto as the times of examination will admit. 5. That the Upper School shall be divided into two departments—a classical and a modern. 6. That the course and methods of instruction in the junior school should be under the general direction of the head master of the upper school, and that the staff of the junior school consist of a head master with the requisite number of assistant masters and pupil-teachers. 7. That in order to secure unity of management, and for other reasons, the government of both schools be placed under one board of management, or general committee, to consist of a limited number of persons. These proposals in reference to Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove schools are not finally determined upon, but it is likely that most of them will be ultimately adopted. The committee was reappointed in order further to consider them. The admission of the sons of the laymen into these hitherto exclusive schools to share the advantages with the sons of the ministers is a somewhat new proposal, and though the Wesleyans are at present divided upon the question, the tendency in favour of opening the schools to the laymen is increasing. —*Times.*

Mr. Ernest Longfellow, an artist, second son of the poet, has come to Europe for study and travel.

Mr. Stanley's book, "How I found Livingstone," will be ready at the beginning of November.

The local editor of an Illinois paper says that he does not depend upon journalism for his daily bread, but raises hens; which moves an envious rival to ask whose hens he raises?

Gleanings.

A jewel of an uncle—A carb-uncle.

What nation produces most marriages?—Fascination.

There are 20,000 clerks employed in Liverpool, some of whom, it is said, are not "so well paid as porters."

An editor down south, who served four days on a jury, says he is so fullof law that it is hard to keep from cheating somebody.

A fond husband boasts that his wife is so industrious that when she has nothing else to do she sits and knits her brows.

A boy, writing a composition on "Extremes," remarked that "we should endeavour to avoid extremes, especially those of wasps and bees."

A shoddy matron told a gentleman friend that one that one of her lovely daughters was "bluenet," and the other a "bronze"!

EDUCATION IN SKYE.—A short time ago a young man committed suicide at Portree, in the island of Skye, in the north of Scotland. The good people of Portree have refused "Christian burial" to the body, not because any indignity would thereby be offered to the remains of those already interred in the churchyard, but simply because "if the funeral were permitted to take place no herrings would be caught in the neighbourhood for seven years."

A GRATEFUL HEART.—A gentleman in Bombay, seeing an anchorite sitting under a cocoa-nut tree, asked for an interest in his prayers. The anchorite replied he would with pleasure grant the request, but he scarce knew what best to ask for him. "I have seen you often," said he, "and you appear to enjoy good health and to have everything that can conduce to human happiness; perhaps the best thing I can ask for you will be *a grateful heart.*"

THE MINISTER AND THE BIRD TRAINER.—A minister in the north the other day told a story in connection with his visit to an invalid, with whom he had the following dialogue:—Bird-trainer: "Well, Sir, I think I am going to die, and so I sent for you to visit me." Minister: "Well, my friend, you have as good a claim to heaven as anybody else if you sincerely repent of your past sins." Trainer: "Ain't there angels in heaven *with wings?*" Minister: "Certainly." Trainer: "Shall I have wings?" Minister: "Surely." Trainer: "Shall you, minister?" Minister: "Oh yes!" Trainer: "Then I'll fly you for a sovereign."

In one of the suburban schools the master gave ou the word "psalter" to a class in spelling. It was a poser to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little spelled it correctly, and being asked to define it, shouted out, "More salt."

In these days, when there are so many efforts to shirk work altogether, and so much poor work done by those who cannot shirk, it will be well to quote George Herbert's lines:

> A servant with this clause
> Makes drudgery divine;
> Who sweeps a room as for thy laws,
> Makes that and the action fine.

A RHYMING ADVERTISEMENT.—The following appeared in the *Times* a few days ago:—"Required, by a gent, near to Bromley, in Kent, a cook, on plain cooking plainly intent. She need not make entremets, sauces, or jellies, That cause indigestion and irritate b—lies; Enough if she's able to serve up a dinner That won't make her master a dyspeptic grinner. If asked to bake bread no excuse she must utter; Must be able to churn, and to make melted butter. If these she can do—eke boil a potato, And cook well a chop with a sauce call'd tomato, The writer won't care to apply further test That she's up to her work, and knows all the rest. She must be honest, industrious, sober, and clean, Neat in her garb, not a highly dress'd quean; And must be content, whatever her age is, With sugar and tea, and 20*l.* wages. Address, W. G. E., Post-office, Bromley, Kent."

RECIPROCITY.—The following amusing correspondence has just passed between the acting managers respectively of an eminent west-end theatre and an eminent west-end milliner—"Sir,—If you are now issuing any complimentary orders for your theatre, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies and gentlemen of our house? By doing so you may rely upon them being used by fashionable and well-dressed persons. I hope you will pardon the liberty I have taken by writing to you, and trusting the suggestion may meet with your approbation, I am, sir, yours obediently." The following answer was forwarded by return of post:—"Sir,—If you are now issuing any complimentary black silk dresses, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies of this theatre? By doing so you may rely on their being made up fashionably and worn by ladies of good appearance and figure. I hope you will pardon the liberty, but, trusting the suggestion may meet with your approval, I am, Sir, yours obediently."—*Observer.*

A GRAMMATICAL DIALOGUE.—The following conversation between a young lady who wrote for magazines, and an old gentleman who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians:—Old Gentleman: "Are there any houses building in your village?" Young Lady: "No sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building." Gentleman: "True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?" Lady (looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather abruptly): "Nearly a year." Gentleman: "How much longer do you think it

will be being built?" Lady (explosively): "Don't know." Gentleman: "I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old he must leave it, and the new being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he cannot —" Here the gentleman perceived that the lady had disappeared.

ECCENTRIC EPITAPHS.—The following are quoted by a correspondent of the *Weekly News*:—On a lady whose name was Stone, in Melton Mowbray Churchyard, Leicestershire:—

Curious enough, we all must say,
That what was Stone should now be clay;
Most curious still, to own we must,
That what was stone will soon be dust.

In Islington Churchyard:—

Pray for the soul of Gabriel John,
Who died in the year sixteen hundred and one,
Or if you don't it is all one,

In All-Saints' Churchyard, Newcastle:—

Here lies Robert Wallis,
Clerk of All-Hallows,
King of Good Fellows,
And maker of Bellows.
He bellows did make till the day of his death,
But he that made bellows could never make breath.

In an American cemetery:—

Cottons and cambrics all adieu,
And muslins, too, farewell,
Plain, striped, and figured, old, and new,
Three-quarters, yard, or ell;
By nail and yard I've measured ye,
As customers inclined—
The churchyard now has measured me,
And nails my coffin bind.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGE.

DODDS—VINEY.—On Sept. 5, at the Downs Chapel, Clapton, by the Rev. T. Vincent Tymms, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Corbin, uncle of the bride, George William Dodds, of Sydenham and St. Dunstan's-buildings, E.C., eldest son of Ralph Dodds, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Viney, of Upper Norwood. (No cards.)

RICHARDS—MORGAN.—On Sept. 12, at Fulshaw Chapel, Wilmslow, by the Rev. Watson Smith, assisted by Chas. Vince, and R. W. Dale, M.A., Sloane Richards, of Birmingham, second son of E. M. Richards, Esq., M.P., of Brooklands, Swansea, to Anna, only child of Henry Morgan, Esq., Lee Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire.

BROCK—PRICE.—On Sept. 10, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. William Brock, D.D. (father of the bridegroom), George Edward Brock, of Oakfield-road, West Croydon, to Edith Poulton, second daughter of Mr. Thomas P. Price, of 60, Albany-street, Regent's Park.

SYMINGTON—PEARSE.—Sept. 11, at Windmill-street Chapel, Gravesend, J. Weldon Symington, Banbury, to Priscilla Sophia, only daughter of the late Rev. Horatio Pearse, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

COKER—EYRE.—Sept. 12, at Tyndale Church, Bristol, by the Rev. Richard Glover, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Haycroft, of Leicester, Thomas Voysey Coker, of 2, Chesterfield-place, Clifton, to Florence Louisa Horsey, only daughter of Joseph Eyre, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Bristol.

NOTICE.—The clergy and gentry are respectfully informed that Messrs. Dollond have removed from 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, to No. 1, Ludgate-hill, where Spectacles and Eyeglasses may be had to suit every peculiarity of sight. —Trial glasses sent to any part of the kingdom carriage free. No Travellers employed. Established 1750.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£37,085,930	Government Debt.	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	22,085,930
		Silver Bullion	
	£37,085,930		£37,085,930

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,356,411
Rest..... ..	3,763,733		
Public Deposits ..	8,601,887	Other Securities ..	22,751,022
Other Deposits ..	20,323,631	Notes	11,032,070
Seven Day and other Bills	476,900	Gold & Silver Coin	579,648
	£47,719,151		£47,719,151

Sept. 12, 1872. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

TRUE ECONOMY is found in buying the best article at the lowest market price; select your purchases from a reliable source, where the high standing of the firm is a guarantee to you that you will be well served; and this is always found with Horniman's Tea; it is strong to the last, very delicious in flavour, wholesome and invigorating, as well as cheap. Sold in packets by 2,538 Agents—Chemists, Confectioners, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fear Not.—Though surrounded by circumstances disadvantageous to health, these remedies, properly applied, will cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and a host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the weak and unwary. The superiority of Holloway's medicines over others for subduing disease has been so widely and fully proved, that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted to give them a trial. If the instructions folded round them be followed, no disappointment will ever ensue nor dangerous consequences result. Young men and maidens, old men and children, use Holloway's remedies with the certainty of casting out impurities, preventing disease, restoring stability of health, and prolonging the sweetness of life.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 16.

The supply of English wheat was small this morning. The arrivals from abroad are liberal. English wheat met a steady sale, and best samples made an advance of 1s. on last Monday's prices. For foreign wheat the demand remained good, with an advance of 1s. per qr. for Russian qualities. Flour was 1s. per sack and barrel dearer. Peas and beans were unaltered in value. Barley met an inquiry at 1s. per qr. above the prices of Monday last. Indian corn maintained last week's improved prices. The oat trade was very firm at an advance of 6d. to 1s. qr. on last Monday's quotations, with liberal arrivals. Cargoes at the ports of call remain in demand at the improved prices of last week.

BREAD, Monday, Sept. 16.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for Wheaten Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 7½d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6½d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 16.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week consisted of 15,109 head. In the corresponding week in 1871 we received 17,756; in 1870, 9,932; in 1869, 13,178; and in 1868, 8,890 head. The cattle trade to-day has been characterised by firmness, although there is still an absence of animation in the demand. Only a moderate supply of beasts has been on sale, but the quality of the receipts from our districts have been satisfactory. The demand for English breeds has not been active, but prices have been firm, and the best Scots and crosses have readily made 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire there were about 100; Leicestershire, 1,000; and other parts of England about 500; from Scotland, 41; and from Ireland, 24. There has been a moderate supply of sheep on offer. The trade has been firm at late prices. The best Downs and half-breds have made 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d., and occasionally to 7s. per 8lbs. Calves have been steady in value, with a moderate demand. Pigs have been quiet, at late rates.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	8 to	4	0	PrimeSouthdown	6	8	6	10
Second quality .	4	2	4	8	Lge coarse calves	5	0	5	4
Prime large oxen	5	6	5	8	Prime small .	5	6	5	10
Prime Scots . .	5	10	6	0	Large hogs . .	4	0	4	4
Coarse inf. sheep	4	0	4	8	Neat sm. porkers	4	8	5	2
Second quality .	5	0	5	8	Lamb	0	0	0	0
Pr. coarse wooled	6	0	6	6					

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding the cooler temperature and the limited quantity of meat offering, the trade ruled slow at the annexed quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef .	3	0 to	3	8	Middling do. .	5	0 to	5	8
Middling do. .	4	0	4	6	Prime do. . .	5	8	6	0
Prime large do.	4	8	5	0	Large pork . .	3	8	4	0
Prime small do.	4	10	5	2	Small do. .	4	6	5	0
Veal	5	4	5	8	Lamb	6	0	6	4
Inferior Mutton	4	0	4	8					

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,094 firkins butter and 4,091 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 18,505 packages butter, and 1,718 bales bacon. There was more business transacted in Irish butter last week, first arrivals of foreign met a steady demand, and best Dutch advanced from 118s. to 120s. In the bacon market there was no change in the value of finest Waterford, but other sorts declined about 2s. per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, Sept. 13.—Rough goods are tolerably well supplied, and of good quality. Fruit is generally short and deficient in flavour, having neither keeping qualities nor much to recommend it in appearance. The markets are very thinly attended.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 16.—Our market is now well supplied with hops of the better sorts, and a good business has been effected at very firm rates for fine quality and colour, ordinary samples are slightly easier. Picking is now general, and will not be concluded for about three weeks, many plantations are going off in colour, and we are consequently led to expect a large quantity of brown samples. Continental markets are firm.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 16.—There is still little passing in any description of cloverseed. The stock in hand is principally American, which remains held with great firmness at very full prices. The samples of new French are being shown, and these will command a sale as soon as offered. Nothing passing in white seed to change its value. Trifolium has been taken off more freely, the finer samples bringing still higher prices. Good trefoil was held at fully as much money, but not many sales effected. The large supply of new Essex mustardseed not being of fine quality, buyers purchased very slowly, giving 10s. per bushel for picked samples to a small extent. Winter tares continue to be offered plentifully, and at very moderate prices; the quality is very good generally. Rye was taken off to a fair extent, at former values, and winter oats realised as much money as previously. Good canaryseed was quite as dear. Large hempseed supported previous values.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 16.—These markets were rather scantily supplied with potatoes. A steady inquiry prevailed, and for sound descriptions slightly enhanced rates were obtained. Kent regents, 6s. to 7s. per cwt.; rocks, 6s.; Essex and other regents, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; rocks, 5s. to 6s.

WOOL, Monday, September 16.—Business in the English wool market is not extensive, but prices have ruled firm. Colonial wool at the public sales is selling freely, at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. in Australian sorts compared with the previous series.

OIL, Monday, September 16.—Linseed oil has been in request, at an improvement. Rape has risen in value. Other oils have been quiet.

TALLOW, Monday, September 16.—Market steady. New Y. C., spot, 46s. 3d., old 44s. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. nett cash.

COAL, Monday, September 16.—Market heavy at last day's rates. Hettons, 27s.; Hettons Lyons, 25s.; Harton, 25s. 3d.; Hartlepool, original, 27s., Hawthorn, 25s.; Hartleys, 28s. 6d.; Tees, 26s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 41; ships at sea, 5.

HOW TO DYE SILK, WOOL, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

Advertisements.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—SOUTH of ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES, Harrage Hall, Romsey, Hampshire. A liberal, cheerful home. Superior intellectual culture. Young ladies successfully prepared for Governesses and the University Examinations. Governess Pupils required on reduced terms.—Address, The Principal, as above.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Two Sisters, conducting a small Private Hotel near the sea, will be glad to meet with a few BOARDERS, to whom they offer comfortable homely accommodation, with occasional drives, for 25s. per week. Any young persons wishing for a change, with cheerful society, will find the above desirable.—Clarendon Hotel, Blackgang Chine, Isle of Wight.

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LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Shares, £40. Monthly Subscription, 5s. Entrance Fee, 1s. per Share.
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Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P.
CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS.
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FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BRANCH OFFICE, 30, St. Ann's-street, Manchester.
Messrs. KINGSLEY and IRVING, Resident Secretaries.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN.
Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover-street, W.
Patients attend at 227, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mornings at Ten; Evenings, Six till Nine.
Free to the necessitous poor; payment required from other applicants.
THOMAS ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.
SEWING MACHINES,
From £2 2s. to £25.
The only Establishment in London where the opportunity is afforded of inspecting and comparing every description of SEWING MACHINES.
It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, of whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.
SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.
SMITH & CO., 4, Charles-street, Soho, W.
(Four doors from Oxford-street.)

The Great Western Hotel
(SNOW-HILL STATION), BIRMINGHAM.
"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical hotels in the three kingdoms."—The Field, July 31, 1869.
"From experience gained by repeated visits, we are happy to be able to testify to the exceeding comfort of this hotel. We have much pleasure in recommending it."—The Engineer, Oct. 14, 1870.
"An establishment remarkable for its able management, reasonable charges, and general comfort."—Bell's Life, June 17, 1871.

36, HILLDROP-ROAD, LONDON, N.
LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.
The Year is divided into Three Terms.

COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE,
Middlesex, seven miles from King's-cross, London.
Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, and Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.
Premises commodious. Situation noted for its salubrity. Diet of the first quality, and unlimited. Terms, 25, 30, and 40 guineas per annum, according to age and studies. This School has been established nearly 70 years. References of the highest order.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel *par excellence*."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

G. SULLY'S PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE and FAMILY HOTEL, 23, EUSTON-road, KING'S CROSS (Corner of Belgrave-street), LONDON. Opposite the Midland and Great Northern, and close to the London and North-Western Termini; also the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Beds from 1s. 6d. Breakfast or Tea 1s. 3d. Attendance 9d. Trains and omnibuses to all parts of the City continually.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

"Every attention and very comfortable."
"The House comfortable and all things done well."
"Everything very satisfactory and charges moderate."
"Every comfort and attention; very homely."
"A first-class home at cheap rates."

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GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD, Chemist, Leicester.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD. "CLEANLINESS."

The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.

Ask for

W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.

And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

CAREFUL MOTHERS

Invariably provide the nursery with

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP

which, applied to the gums, affords immediate relief in "teething." It is pleasant and acceptable to the child, and free from any narcotic. During nearly half a century it has been one of the important items for the nursery.

None genuine without the name of "Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

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IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLHOUSES, &c.,

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OXYGENATED WATER FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS, PUBLIC PREACHERS, PUBLIC SINGERS, and CROWDED HEARERS.

Those in delicate health, and restless sleepers, are strengthened and soothed by drinking the above.

Sold at the Laboratory, 36, Long Acre, W.C.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

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Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

CLEAR COMPLEXIONS

for all who use the "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLET, which also impart a delicious Fragrance.

Manufactured by

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The Ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the

GLENFIELD STARCH,

which they will find to be far superior to any other Starch for dressing Laces, Linens, &c.

It is now used in all Laundries, from the cottage to the palace, and when once tried is found to be indispensable

When you ask for Glenfield Starch, see that you get it,

as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake extra profits.

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NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

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THE CROWN HAIR RESTORER

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IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish to prevent their hair from falling off.
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IS RECOMMENDED to those who wish a pleasant and fragrant Pomade.
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THE considerable advance in price of Fabrics for the coming season has been anticipated by SAMUEL BROTHERS' extensive ready-money purchases in the great centres of manufacture; hence they have the satisfaction of announcing that there will be NO ADVANCE in the TARIFF which is here submitted to their Patrons.

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SUMMER SUITS. Business, Morning, and Travelling.	SUMMER SUITS. Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	SUMMER SUITS. Evening Dress.	CLASS.	SUMMER COATS. Business, Morning, and Travelling.	SUMMER COATS. Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	SUMMER COATS. Evening Dress.
36s.	43s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.	—
42s.	49s.	49s.	B	21s.	28s.	28s.
50s.	57s.	57s.	C	26s.	33s.	33s.
59s.	68s.	64s.	D	33s.	42s.	45s.
75s.	83s.	78s.	E	42s.	50s.	50s.
81s.	91s.	86s.	F	45s.	55s.	50s.
94s.	104s.	99s.	G	55s.	65s.	60s.
102s.	112s.	107s.	H	60s.	70s.	65s.
116s.	130s.	121s.	I	70s.	84s.	75s.
All sizes of every class or immediate use, or to measure.	Guide to self-measurement sent free.	Patterns of every class sent free.		All Cloths thoroughly shrunk.	Perfect in style and fit.	Unapproached in style.

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GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING are illustrated in all the fashionable styles in the BOOK of FASHIONS. Post free for six stamps, deducted from a purchase. Patterns and guide to self-measurement sent free.

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OVERCOATS. Driving, Walking, and Clerical.	OVERCOATS. Spring and Summer Materials.	OVERCOATS. 'Ulster,' for Travelling.	CLASS.	TROUSERS. Tweeds, Doeskins, and every new Texture.	WAISTCOATS. Thibets, Drills, Tweeds, Silks, and every Novelty.	BOYS' SUITS. 'Zouaves,' 'Reefers,' 'Negligée,' and every Style.
21s.	21s.	30s.	A	12s. 6d.	7s.	16s.
28s.	28s.	42s.	B	14s.	7s.	20s.
33s.	33s.	50s.	C	16s.	8s.	24s.
42s.	42s.	60s.	D	17s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	28s.
50s.	50s.	70s.	E	22s.	11s.	31s.
55s.	55s.	75s.	F	24s.	12s.	34s.
65s.	—	84s.	G	26s.	13s.	38s.
70s.	—	—	H	28s.	14s.	—
84s.	—	—	I	30s.	15s.	—
Illustrated in different styles.	All sizes in stock or to order.	Illustrated in the Book of Fashions		Unapproach'd in fit and quality.	Fashionable and Novel Fabrics.	Price is regulated according to height.

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COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton, 34s.; Hartlepool, 33s.; best Wigan, 31s.; best Silkstone, 31s.; new Silkstone, 30s.; Primrose, 29s.; Derby Bright, 28s.; Barnsley, 28s.; Kitchen, 27s.; Hartley, 27s.; Hard Steam, 27s.; Nuts, 26s. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, best Inland, and the best Coke. For prices, see daily papers.—Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico.

COALS.—The East Hettons (no better burning Coal in the world, and giving the greatest satisfaction), 32s.; Durham Wallsend, 32s.; second, ditto, 31s.; best Silkstones, 29s.; second, ditto, 28s.; Brights, best, 26s.; seconds, ditto, 25s.; Hartley, 25s.; coke, 20s.
Orders by post will have immediate attention.
James Dawbarn and Co., 50, Coal Department, King's cross, N.W.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint.
ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness.
Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c.

A REAL SEA BATH in your own room, by dissolving TIDMAN'S SEA SALT in ordinary water. Five ounces should be used to each gallon. By taking a daily bath prepared with this Salt you enjoy the luxury and the benefits of a course of sea bathing, minus the inconvenience of absence from home, and are adopting the surest means of giving tone to your constitution. Sold in Bags and Boxes by all Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

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Prospectuses, and all particulars on application to
J. SPENCER BALFOUR, *Managing Director,*
1st *September*, 1872.

TABLE
SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	Number of Shares issued during the year.	Total Receipts during the year.	Amount carried to Reserve Fund during the year.	Bonus paid in Addition to fixed Interest at 5 per Cent.
JUNE 30, 1869.....	801	£8,099 3 8	£150	One per cent.
„ 1870.....	1,267	£22,832 5 5	£500	Two per cent.
„ 1871.....	2,218	£61,637 11 9	£1,850	Two and a Half per Cent.
„ 1872	4,340	£166,993 2 10	£3,500	Two and a Half per Cent.

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THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.
CONFERENCE AT BIRMINGHAM,
TUESDAY, October 1st.

The CONFERENCE will be held at the EXCHANGE ROOM, and will commence at 11 a.m. Chairman, W. MIDDLEMORE, Esq., J.P.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 7.30 p.m. Chairman, JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Esq.

E. MIALL, Esq., M.P., E. A. LEATHAM, Esq., M.P., H. RICHARD, Esq., M.P., A. ILLINGWORTH, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen have engaged to attend.

Cards of admission and the requisite information will be sent to supporters of the movement—whether in the Midland Counties or elsewhere—on an early application being made to Mr. Carvell Williams, 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London, or Mr. F. Schnadhorst, Town Hall Chambers, Birmingham.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,
Secretary to the Liberation Society.

R. W. DALE,
H. W. CROSSKEY,
J. J. BROWN,
} Hon. Secretaries to the Central Nonconformist Committee.

AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Local Committee (Nottingham) wish it to be understood that under no circumstances will they feel bound to consider the case of any intending visitor whose application for accommodation reaches London later than Monday, September 30th.

The MEETINGS will be held in NOTTINGHAM, on OCTOBER 14th and four following days. All applications for accommodation to be made to me.

ALEXANDER HANNAY, Secretary.
18, South-street, Finsbury, 11th Sept., 1872.

CONFERENCE ON ELECTORAL REFORM.
REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

A CONFERENCE convened by the Electoral Reform Association of Representatives of Reform Associations, Liberal Electoral Committees, and others to discuss grievances arising out of the present imperfect system of representation, will be held at ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, on the 13th NOVEMBER, at Eleven o'clock. Reform Associations, Liberal Committees, and others are invited to nominate representatives to attend such Conference.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Evening of the same day in support of the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

Further information may be obtained on application, by letter, to Mr. James Beal, Hon. Sec., Electoral Reform Association, 20, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. W. GRIFFITH, HOLYHEAD.

The Rev. W. GRIFFITH now completes the fiftieth year of his ministry at Holyhead. On the 23rd of SEPTEMBER a TESTIMONIAL will be presented. Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, H. Roberts, Esq., North and South Wales Bank, Holyhead. The following are a few of the contribntions already secured:—

James Spicer, Esq., J.P., Essex, 10*l.* 10s.; S. Morley, Esq., M.P., 10*l.*; R. Davies, Esq., M.P., Anglesey, 5*l.*; the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., 5*l.*; Robt. Davies, Esq., J.P., Bangor, 5*l.*; James Brown, Esq., Donaghmore, 5*l.*; "Coward's Trust Fund," 5*l.*; J. T. Purser, Esq., Blackrock, 3*l.*; R. Griffith, Esq., Bandon, 3*l.*; Hugh Owen, Esq., London, 2*l.* 2s.; Rev. J. Thomas, Liverpool, 2*l.* 2s.; Ebeneser Rees, Esq., Liverpool, 2*l.* 2s.; H. Leechman, Esq., Dublin, 2*l.* 2s.; T. Williams, Esq, Merthyr Tydvil, 2*l.* 2s.; D. Davies, Esq., Liverpool, 2*l.* 2s.; Robt. Roberts, Esq., Liverpool, 2*l.*; W. Bewley, Esq., Dublin, 2*l.*; H. Richard, Esq., M.P., 1*l.* 1s.; Alex. Parker, Esq., Dublin, 1*l.* 1s.; Rev. W. Ambrose, Portmadoc, 1*l.* 1s.; Rev. E. C. Davies, Anglesey, 1*l.* 1s.; Rev. P. M. Williams, Liverpool, 1*l.* 1s.; Messrs. Davies and Roberts, Liverpool, 1*l.* 1s.; Miss Sidebotham, Chester, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Hughes, Crete-street, Liverpool, 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Hughes, 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Jones, Treana, 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Jones, Cefny-Coed, 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Morgans, Cefny-Coed, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Hayter, London, 1*l.*; Mr. Benjamin Rees, London, 1*l.*; Mr. W. Mead, Birkenhead, 1*l.*; Mr. W. Mead, junior, 1*l.*; Rev. W. Rees, D.D., Liverpool, 1*l.*

S. J. GRIFFITH, Anglesey House, Holyhead,
Sept. 5th, 1872. Hon. Secretary.

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The College adheres to its original principle of freely imparting Theological knowledge without insisting on the adoption of particular Theological doctrines.

SESSION 1872-2.

Candidates for admission at the commencement of the coming Session are requested to forward their Applications and Testimonials, without delay, to either of the undersigned, who will supply on request all needful information as to Admission of Students, Selection of Scholars, and Outline of the Course of Study.

The COLLEGE SESSION commences on TUESDAY, the 1st of October; and Students and Candidates are required to attend at Nine a.m. on that day.

The OPENING ADDRESS will be delivered by Professor RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A., in the Hall, at Four p.m., on TUESDAY, the 1st of October, and is open to the Public.

All or any of the classes may be attended by the public on payment of the regular fees. Particulars may be obtained (by letter) from the College Librarian, at University Hall, or either of the Secretaries. The hour of Lectures will be fixed, and may be learnt after the Session has commenced.

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Manchester, September, 1872.

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The Committee offer to those Students of the College who shall obtain a Gold Medal in the M.A. Examination at London University a SCHOLARSHIP of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. Competitors for this Scholarship must graduate as Students at Manchester New College, either on taking their Bachelor's or Master's Degree. If the former, they must have previously spent not less than two years at Manchester New College; if the latter, not less than one year.

The Ainsworth Scholarship is open to any Lay Student of University College who has previously enrolled himself as a Student of Manchester New College, gone through his Undergraduate Course under the direction of the Principal of that College, and attended the Classes for Religious and Ethical Instruction which it provides for its Lay Students. Subject to these limitations, the Scholarship is open to every Gold Medalist at the Examination for the Master's Degree in any one of the branches of Classics, Science, or Philosophy.

Payment will be made to successful competitors in two yearly payments of Fifty Pounds. The Scholarship will be continued until notice to the contrary is given. Two years' notice will be given previous to its withdrawal.

Further particulars respecting the Scholarship and the plans of study at Manchester New College may be obtained on application to R. D. DARBISHIRE, Esq., B.A., one of the Secretaries of the College, 26, George-street, Manchester; or to the Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, Principal, at University Hall, Gordon-square, London.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1872-3.

The FIRST MATRICULATION EXAMINATION for the Session 1872-3 will be held on FRIDAY, 18th day of October.

The EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will commence on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October.

By a recent regulation of the Council, all Scholarships and Exhibitions of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years may now be competed for by Students who have attained the requisite standing in any Medical School recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, and have passed the Matriculation Examination in the College.

At the ensuing Examination Eight Scholarships of the value of £25 each will be offered for competition—viz., Two to Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years respectively. In addition Four Exhibitions of £12 each will be offered; Two to Students of the First, and Two to Students of the Second Year respectively; and Two Exhibitions of £16 each—One to Students of the Third and Fourth years respectively.

All Scholarships are exempt from payment of a moiety of the fee for the classes attended.

By order of the President,
T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D., Registrar.

September 10, 1872.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION for GIRLS.

A PREPARATION PARTY is assembling at BROOMFIELD, Bromley, Kent. VACANCIES for Two Students.

The SESSION begins on MONDAY, 23rd.

References kindly permitted to Rev. T. Binney, Upper Clapton, and Rev. Dr. Halley, late President of New College.

Address, Miss Mead, Broomfield, as above.

RETIREMENT of Rev. Dr. BROCK from the Ministry of Bloomsbury Chapel.

At a Meeting of the Friends of Dr. Brock, held in the Lecture Room, August 8, JAMES HARVEY, Esq., in the Chair,

It was Resolved unanimously:—

"That Dr. Brock having felt it incumbent upon him to resign his Pastorate at the end of September, this Meeting desires to recognise his faithful and efficient services during a Ministry of Forty Years, twenty-four of which have been spent at Bloomsbury, and in order to give expression to their affectionate regard for him personally, and their high appreciation of his Ministry, they desire to provide for him in his declining years a moderate annual income which may in some measure replace the stipend which he will relinquish unconditionally on his approaching retirement, and that with this object a subscription be invited from all friends for the purpose of purchasing an annuity."

It was further Resolved:—

"That a Committee be appointed to carry out this object; and that Messrs. Benham, Harvey, and Sturt be requested to act as Treasurers to the Fund."

Contributions will be received by Mr. Benham, 50, Wigmore-street, W.; Mr. Harvey, 12, Gresham-street West, E.C.; and Mr. Hy. Sturt, jun., 91, Wood-street, E.C.

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The MICHAELMAS TERM commences on THURSDAY, 26th September.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

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SECOND MASTER.
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ASSISTANT MASTERS.
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JOSEPH K. BARNES, Esq., English and Chemistry.
HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., English.
HERMANN POMNITZ, Esq., Certificated by the Imperial Prussian Government, and by the University of Paris, Music and Foreign Languages.
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For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff or the Head Master.

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Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will BEGIN THURSDAY, Sept. 19th.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, September 18, 1872.